

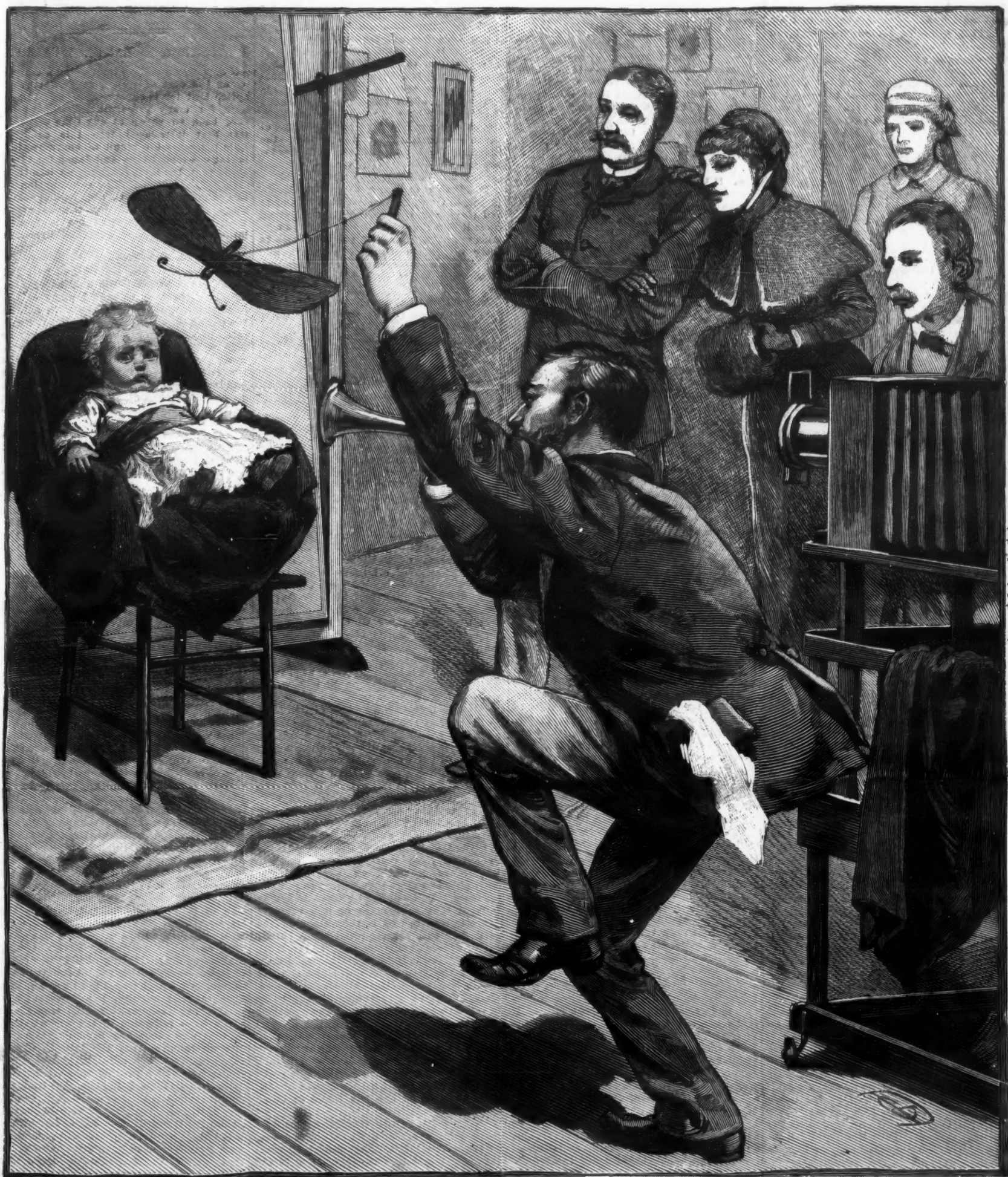
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1882, by Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.—Entered at the Post Office, New York, N. Y., as Second-class Matter.

No. 1,422.—VOL. LV.]

NEW YORK—FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 23, 1882.

[PRICE, 10 CENTS. \$4.00 YEARLY.
12 WEEKS, \$1.00.]



PHOTOGRAPHING THE FIRST BABY.—SEE PAGE 295.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,

65, 65 & 67 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 23, 1882.

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

THE years, like the tides, come and go with inexorable precision—never resting, never ceasing their noisy beat upon the shore of Time. Few of us take careful note of their rapid flow, or measure them, as we should, by heart-throbs. It is only, as we come now and then to the festivals, strewn through them here and there like smiling gardens, or as we find unexpectedly a touch of graysilvering our hair, that we pause to consider how many stages of our journey we have passed, and contemplate seriously the narrowing vista that lies before. We call the eons of Time careless and unconcerned, thinking only of the present, while favoring winds speed our course; when wreck and disaster come we cling to the drifting spars of Hope, and think mostly of the future; but when we touch at the islands lying green and fragrant midway in the trackless waste and drop anchor in their benignant shadows, things present blend with things past and to come, and we take our reckoning with soberest earnestness of thought and purpose.

We are come once more to the edge of one of these garden-places of Life; and in a few short hours to all of us Christ will walk in it and through it as He has walked for eighteen hundred years, as master of the feast. Of all festivals of earth, this is the dearest and most sacred. None reveals to mankind such a radiant and precious hope as that which makes the horizon of Christmas Day lustrous with promise. None so nearly touches the best elements of our nature, or so vividly reminds us that our humanity, base and poor as it is—in its best forms the mere rubbish of an Adam—is after all wedded to Divinity. Of all the stories that have been written—upon which listening generations have hung—none so recalls us to an appreciation of the claims of Duty, or so opens to the dulled eye the sublimest visions of Eternity, as that of the Birth at Bethlehem "in the solemn midnight, centuries ago." But for that Birth and the afterwards accomplished possibilities which it evoked, no gate of Paradise, so far as we know, would ever have swung wide to any human soul; the world—down to the sounding of the doomsday bell—would have remained in hopeless eclipse. All civilization, all refinement, all growth in morals, all beneficent law, all definition of individual or mutual rights which finds embodiment in enduring government—is the outcome of His Life and the Book in which "the sweet story" is told. All other forces combined have not been as potential for the advancement of the race as the power and influence of His silent example. The measure of a people's progress in wholesome culture is precisely the measure of their conformity to that example and its suggestions. In our arrogance and exaggerated individualism, we resent, indeed, this unwelcome fact, but it remains for ever true, all the same.

Our children hail Christmas Day with jubilant acclaim; and is it any wonder? Are not all the tender courtesies, the humane benevolences, the solicitous affections that now brighten and hedge about infancy and childhood in Christian lands the flowering and fruit, in the largest sense, of that event which this day commemorates? "He took them in His arms and blessed them." Is it any marvel that, the wide world over, the heart of Childhood throbs at the mention of that Name, at the touch of that Hand, or that the face of Childhood catches a glow from the hills of crystal at each recurring anniversary of His birth—any marvel that carols break from their lips, and some notes of the angelic choir slip unawares into their joyous melodies? Is not the wonder, indeed, that any of us should fail to see in this day and event just this benign significance?

But all do, we think, discover in it some suggestions of duty which belong to no other time. First and foremost, in conspicuous eminence, stands the idea of brotherhood and the obligations which it entails. All men are of kin; all partition-walls of class and caste are factitious; the one great sacrifice was made for all—that is the lesson of this Christmas time. The beggar in rags at the gate has a kinsman's claim to sympathy and help. Dives in his purple and fine linen has no more. The starving children in yonder garret are your care and charge, not alone by express command, but by ties and relationships as old as the race. And the prime value of this festival is, that it revives and quickens the universal recognition of these ties and induces the performance of acts of charity and goodwill; softens, too, asperities which, left to run their course, would bring desolation and ruin in their train; begets a true

conception of life's higher objects, and summons the despairing to new ventures and fresh fields of activity.

All who will may make this coming Christmas memorable by conforming fully to the spirit of the day. The doing of kindly deeds will give a spicing to our feasts and a perfume to our garments, which will remain with us, piquant and sweet in taste and memory, through all the year. In our merrymakings, the recollection that we have brightened some life that was dark before will sharpen every sense of enjoyment, while in the sober moments of prayer and praise, the thanksgivings of those we have helped will sound in our ears like benedictions which it were worth a lifetime of effort to win. And when, spreading sail again, we drift away upon the seas, setting our bows towards the unknown future—hoping, if God will, to touch yet at some other isle of spices in the years to come—the thought that we have been faithful to the suggestion of the Christmas season, obedient to that law of love which came in with the Manger and was made supreme at the Cross, will be at once helm and anchor, guiding us steadily in hours of calm, holding us firmly and securely in time of storm and disaster.

CHEAPER POSTAGE.

WE congratulate the American people, without distinction of race, sex, or "previous condition of servitude," upon the prospect that the postage on letters ere long will be reduced to two cents per half ounce. It matters little that the Postmaster-General hesitates to recommend the reduction, since the proposal is supported by an almost overwhelming public sentiment, and Congress appears to be in the mood of adopting the necessary legislation. It is rare, indeed, that the press and people of the country are so nearly of one mind upon any subject as they are upon this.

The revenue of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30th amounted to the enormous sum of \$41,876,000—an excess over expenditures of \$1,500,000. An illustration of the rapid growth of the country in population, business and social intercourse, is seen in the fact that the postal revenue has increased in two years by nearly \$10,000,000. Some of the important sub-divisions are also self-sustaining. This is true especially of the money-order and postal delivery systems. The receipts of the former increased during the last year by eleven per cent., while the expense of the latter is defrayed in full by the extra cent charged for drop letters. This shows that the system of house-to-house delivery should be extended to many of the smaller cities and towns, where it would be a great public convenience. The more than \$2,000,000 snatched from the Star Route thieves can be expended for no better purpose than this.

It is, of course, to be expected that the reduction of letter postage to two cents will for a time bring the revenue of the department below its expenses; but this will be nothing new, and experience has shown that postal business always increases in proportion to the decrease of the postal rates. It is probable that in two or three years at furthest the receipts would again show a surplus over expenditures; and it is by no means impossible that in twenty-five years from now the rate may even be reduced to one cent instead of two.

The importance of the postal service to the commercial, political and social development of the country cannot be exaggerated. It tends directly and powerfully to bind together the people of different sections of the country by giving them a keener sense of benefits received from the National Government. It strengthens the social ties and the business relations which are one of the chief supports of national unity, and it tends to increase the popular intelligence, which is one of the strongest pillars for the support of republican institutions.

The people are not ready for postal savings banks or the postal telegraph; but they are ready for two-cent postage, and if the present Congress desires to win their gratitude, let it respond promptly to their wish.

We furthermore express the hope that it may be found expedient to make at least some slight reduction in the rates of postage on newspapers and other periodicals.

MADAGASCAR.

THERE is always some subject uppermost to excite the European mind. If it be not the Luxembourg Question, the Spanish Throne Question, the Church and State Question, or the Egyptian Question, the publicist eagerly feeds on some remote colony like Ashantee or Acheen. Now, however, it is the island of Madagascar which is the theme of the coming war between two Powers of no less importance than France and England. It is not to be supposed for an instant that any serious difficulty can occur from the ambition of France, lately developed under the Republic for Colonial Empire, and the traditional policy of England not to permit any naval

Power to get a foothold in the Indian Ocean. France has recently, and it would seem unaccountably, exhibited a strong greed for territory in the East, with a view to building up her decaying commerce. All reports indicate that she is suffering from financial depression, due to wild speculation, of which the explosion of the Union Générale affords a very satisfactory example. It has always been in the teeming brain of the French statesman, in such travail, to look abroad for new colonies with which to establish trade relations. This was really the genius of the Tunisian Campaign, so costly to the French Treasury. And now France, casting her eye on Madagascar, which, in many respects, would be a valuable national appendage, finds the Queen in high dudgeon, and Malagasy envoys have been sent to Paris and London with a view to arrest the proposed invasion of her rights.

This, however, is not the first time that European Powers have sought a foothold on the island. Portugal, England, France and Hungary have made repeated attempts to compass its conquest. It was as early as 1642 that France first made the attempt to possess herself of Madagascar; but while she succeeded in making an apparent conquest of the island, she was soon obliged to abandon the enterprise because the soldiers and colonists could not successfully battle with the climate and the native warrior. In 1745 they again sent a powerful expedition to reduce Madagascar, but with no better luck than before. A Frenchman, however, without the sanction of his Government, about the same period made the island the base of piratical operations, and was only subdued by an international naval demonstration. Until 1845 the French did not again appear in Madagascar waters, and then it was to bombard the capital in concert with the English.

The anxiety of France to possess Madagascar, in view of her activity on the Congo and elsewhere, will be readily understood when it is remembered that this island contains nearly 4,000,000 of people, is rich in every species of tropical products, and would be a bonanza to any European Power anxious to extend her commerce. And one of the conspicuous features of this desire of conquest in Africa is the eagerness with which the French have tried to seize upon the fruits of Mr. Stanley's hazardous explorations on the West Coast. Altogether, an interesting season of African Questions is promised.

WHAT CAREER?

A GROUP of writers who, in the *North American Review* for December, discuss the subject of the health of American women, agree in one point at least. They are of the opinion that a higher education rather promotes than injures health, and that because it makes necessary for girls a mode of life similar to that of boys. From this point Mrs. Stanton goes on to argue the necessity of a career for women other than that of a "mere wife, mother and housekeeper," which she considers the most thankless of all tasks, since it involves a weary "doing with all thy might whatsoever thy hand findeth to do," from year's end to year's end, with no chance of ever having anything which she can call her own. Such a life, the writer argues, cannot satisfy any woman; it makes her morbid, discouraged, discontented; the tone of her life is lowered, and she becomes sickly, nerveless, depressed in body as in mind.

However true this may be—and it is to be hoped that the time is yet far distant when the career of a "mere wife, mother and housekeeper" will be unsatisfying to the majority of women—there is a thought in Mrs. Stanton's plea which deserves consideration. It is very certain that the feeling that there is "no chance of ever having anything which she may call her own" is a very galling one to many women. It is this thought which makes daughters impatient of their home life, and anxious to escape from dependence upon their fathers, even when those fathers are abundantly able and more than willing to provide for them. To be obliged always to ask as a favor that they more or less vaguely, but with reason, feel is their right, makes them look with longing towards any honest career as a welcome release. If the truth were told, it would doubtless be found that, to half the girls in our women's colleges to-day, the independent allowance, the recognition of their individuality, the being in these respects regarded at home as their brothers are regarded, constitute a good part of the charm of a higher education. It is no wonder then that the means having been put into her hands, she should look with longing towards a career which will continue to her that consciousness of self-ownership which she has found to be so delightful.

When the love of a lifetime comes, this longing for a career most naturally ceases to make itself felt. Self-ownership loses its charms, and this is right. But in the prosaic years which follow, the absence of any other ownership again makes itself

increasingly felt, and becomes galling just in proportion as the surrender of self was absolute. Is there not a clew in this thought to the prevalence of divorce in America? Certain it is that in those countries where women are their husband's partners in other than a legal or a sentimental sense, divorce is far less common. Those middle-class women who keep their husband's books, or serve beside him in his shop, who work with him at his trade of tailor or shoemaker, who share his holidays and hours of recreation (as those wives cannot do to whom is relegated the "never-done" work of the household), are, as every traveler in foreign lands can bear witness, more cheerful, more animated, and in later life more sprightly and youthful, than the dragged-out mothers of our households in a similar rank of life.

Now is this because of the difference in the kind of work—the difference, in other words, between having a "career" and being a "mere wife, mother and housekeeper"? God forbid! May it not rather be the difference between freedom and slavery, between a galling and unrighteous dependence and independence, between a just individuality and consciousness of being unjustly and unhumanly absorbed into the personality of another? The thought at least deserves consideration.

A CHEAPER BREAKFAST-TABLE.

IN connection with so interesting a matter as the cost of living, it is worthy of notice that tea is cheaper now than it has been for many years, if indeed it has ever been so cheap at any time since it was first introduced into this country. This is largely the result of enormous importations from China and Japan for three years past, the total reaching no less than 230,000,000 pounds. The consumption in this country has been running behind something like fifteen million pounds every year, and, consequently, there is now a large surplus in New York and Brooklyn warehouses.

Certain innovations in the wholesale trade here have also contributed to bring about lower prices. The auctioneers, for instance, threaten to crowd many of the jobbers out of the trade; they will sell at the public sales ten packages, or sometimes less, to any buyer who can pay cash or give a good note. Many retailers have, therefore, become accustomed to buy in the auction room rather than from the jobbing houses, as formerly. A low grade of tea often sells at the auctions at six cents per pound, and is used by the retailers for mixing with the better grades. A good grade of Oolong—black tea—is bought by the retailer at auction now at from thirteen to sixteen cents per pound, and sound green tea at from nine cents up to fifteen cents. But the general public derive little benefit from these facts, for, strange as it may seem, the retailers sell at a profit running from 100 up to 200 per cent., and sometimes even more than the latter rate when they use the inferior tea to mix with that of higher grade.

The consumption of tea in the United States is much smaller than in Great Britain; there it is five pounds per capita, while here it is not over one and one-half. There the annual total approximates to 180,000,000 pounds; here it is about 65,000,000 pounds, and last year this beverage cost us over \$20,000,000. In Russia the consumption is very large, and in China and Japan it is enormous.

Coffee is a more favorite adjunct of the breakfast-table with us, and has not been so low in price since 1848; even in the panic of 1857 prices were an important item higher than now. Retailers are said to make a profit of 50 per cent., and considerable swindling is done by mixing the various grades, as well as by downright adulterations. Enormous crops, both in Brazil and Central America, for several years past account for the present low prices. The trade in what is termed "mild" coffee—a term to distinguish it from Rio—was formerly insignificant, but now it has become very large. In Brazil, the present Emperor, Dom Pedro, a man of sagacity and foresight, has encouraged the construction of railroads, and where formerly the transportation of coffee was done largely with mules it is now done to a considerable extent by railroad. This not only facilitates the marketing of the great crops of Brazil—coffee being to that country what cotton, or corn, or wheat is to us—but also encourages production; and recently a further encouragement to the traffic was given by a reduction of the export duty. So that now coffee has been pouring into Rio de Janeiro from the interior at the rate of 20,000 bags per day. Most of the coffee consumed in this country is that from Brazil, though it is bought from the retailer under other names—such names, for instance, as Maracabo, Laguayra, Savanilla, Costa Rica, or Java. Sometimes these kinds are mixed in small proportions with Brazil. So low have prices now fallen that, on the Coffee Exchange, there is a grade of Brazil quoted at \$4.15 per hundred pounds.

The consumption of coffee in the United States is probably larger than that of any other country in the world, being no less than 490,000,000 pounds annually, of which fully 390,000,000 pounds are from Brazil.

Sugar is lower than for several years, granulated now selling at wholesale at 8½ cents per pound. The Cuban supply is very large, and it is expected that the beet-root crop of Europe will be abundant this year. In addition, there is a sharp competition in the trade. There are now three refineries in New Orleans, and they have the advantage of lower rates of freight to points on the Mississippi River than are granted to refiners here. The Louisiana crop this year is about double that of last year, being estimated at 300,000 hogheads, and the competition with New York refiners was never so sharp as now. The San Francisco refiner, who controls the trade of the Pacific Slope, is also gradually extending his traffic east of the Rocky Mountains, and the effect on New York trade is plain to be seen. The public are more apt to get the benefit of a decline in sugar than in any other article, and the present comparatively low prices will, therefore, afford some relief where the smallest reduction in the cost of the table is a real boon. The consumption of sugar in the United States being no less than 1,800,000,000 pounds annually, any reduction in its cost is of importance viewed from another standpoint, since the most of this comes from Cuba, to which we paid last year nearly \$50,000,000—a no small drain on our gold supply.

Butter is comparatively high and is being much adulterated in the West with what is termed "butterine" and "suno," composed of suet and other articles which render the new adulterations somewhat less offensive than the old oleomargarine which has now been practically driven out of the trade. Beef is still too high, and poultry is the cheapest meat now obtainable.

WHY CRIME SUCCEEDS.

WASHINGTON has a new sensation caused by an *exposé* of the relations of professional criminals and the detectives. The old adage that "it takes a thief to catch a thief" has never been more abundantly verified. These revelations, while made by a couple of "crooked men" now serving sentences in the district jail, are so corroborated by others as to place the veracity of the statements beyond question. In brief, it has been shown that the detectives were not only cognizant of crimes before they were committed, and were themselves *particeps criminis*, but that they were the instigators and originators of the crimes, selecting such victims and such men to do the "jobs" as would best serve their efforts to prevent detection. Nothing could be more high-handed than the operations of some of these detectives, who are regularly paid a percentage from the proceeds of robberies, burglaries and the fleecing of countrymen by bunco-men, who pass much of their time at well-known resorts of thieves, and whose wives wear silks which are stolen. When, for any reason, home talent among criminals is insufficient or impracticable, these Washington detectives import men from Philadelphia, New York or elsewhere to perform the work which they desire to have done. Among other examples of their operations was the Christlaney diamond robbery, which, in the parlance of the professionals, was "put up" by a Washington detective.

It is not so long ago that Philadelphia had a similar experience, in which it was shown conclusively that a number of its detectives were hand-in-glove not only with criminals of lesser degree, but with murderers as well. At one time or another all cities have had similar experiences; if the truth were to be made known as to the relations between citizens, those who make it a business to rob them, and the men who are paid to protect the former and arrest the latter, there would be a sensation that would outlive the traditional nine days.

How to counteract the evil of detectives who do not detect is a question of vital importance to the well-being not only of Washington, but of all our leading municipalities. One way—and temporarily at least an efficacious one—is to turn on the light. Show up the rascals as they really exist, and mete out to them the fullest penalty of the law. Another way is to give the greatest publicity to crime. One of the surest safeguards of criminals is the habitual injunction of the detectives to the victim to observe absolute secrecy. Not one time in a hundred does such secrecy aid the ends of justice, but ninety-nine times in the hundred it helps the criminal or his confederate—the detective—or both.

GLADSTONE'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE has celebrated his golden wedding with Politics. He became enamored of the lady at a very early age while still a schoolboy. She was

his first love, and he wooed her with the fervor of that hopeful and ecstatic period. For a time his suit was vain, his wooing sped not. Politics was coy, and while she encouraged other suitors, Gladstone was not her "Sweet William." Patience and perseverance, however, in due time brought the rosy reward, and he became formally engaged to the lady on the 12th day of December, 1832. He was but then two-and-twenty years of age, and considered by the guardians of the lady somewhat "fresh," but he soon won them over and became universally popular. Mr. Gladstone was, and is, the possessor of a most persuasive tongue; his speech is silver, and he succeeded in not only inducing the fair dame to accept him, but to cause her to adopt numerous radical reforms. Upon the occasion of his marriage he was promoted to the office of Junior Lord of the Treasury, and he has since risen, through the favor of his spouse, to the highest position in the power of Politics to bestow. That he and his illustrious but fickle spouse have had serious misunderstandings it would be absurd to deny, but that they have lived happily together despite certain unavoidable worries is beyond the realm of doubt. They have now been united for half a century, and the golden wedding is one that speaks with emphasis in favor of a gentleman, who, after fifty years of constancy, is constant still, and as much beloved by his spouse as when, on that memorable 12th of December, 1832, he wooed and won her.

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

SINCE the adjournment of Parliament rumors of important changes in the British Cabinet have been rife, and during the past week they have found partial confirmation in Mr. Gladstone's resignation of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and the appointment of the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, Secretary of State for War, as his successor. Mr. Childers's promotion will necessitate other changes in the Ministry, and there is a strong belief that Earl Derby will be appointed Secretary of State for India. The periodical rumor that Mr. Gladstone is about to resign the Premiership has been revived, but the veteran statesman, who has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into Parliamentary life, and is about closing his seventy-third year, gives no sign as yet of a purpose to go into retirement.

Interest in the Phoenix Park tragedy at Dublin has been revived by the arrest of two men who are believed to have been concerned in the assassination, and the authorities are more sanguine than ever of solving the mystery. They have received information of the existence of two secret organizations in Dublin, the object of one being the overthrow of the Government in a fair fight, and that of the other the assassination of informers. The Government is pushing the trials of agrarian offenders, and the courts pass severe sentences upon all who are convicted. The three leaders in the assassination of the Joyce family were hanged last week. The proposed actions against Davitt and other leaders for incendiary speeches have been postponed, and there is a growing impression that the proceedings will be allowed to drop. Lord Derby has been giving his views upon the Irish question, which attract unusual attention in view of his possible entrance into the Cabinet. His panacea is wholesale immigration, which he would have the Government spend millions in promoting, and he earnestly protests against further land legislation, which he considers valueless, or any support to the idea of Irish nationality. These utterances were severely criticised at a meeting of the Irish National League, which adopted resolutions condemning the decision of the Government to alleviate the existing distress in Ireland by means of poorhouses, instead of by public work enterprises, as insulting to the Irish people, and recommending that a Bill amending the Land Act, including provisions for laborers, be drafted.

Arabi Pasha is to spend his exile in Ceylon. The Egyptian Government has confiscated the property of Arabi and the other rebel leaders, but has restored them part of it and left the property of their wives untouched. The leniency shown the prisoners has produced a good effect on the Arabs, and the country appears to be quieting down. Trustworthy news has been received from the Sudan that the False Prophet has been repulsed, and that Khartoum is safe. General Sir Evelyn Wood assumes command of the Khédive's new army, and England steadily strengthens her position in Egypt, despite an occasional grumble from France. Lord Dufferin, having disposed of the Arabi problem, is now devoting his attention to a reorganization of the native courts and Parliament.

Marshall Serrano's movement against the Spanish Government in the Cortes has fallen through, owing to disastrous differences among his followers. The Senate has adopted a resolution presented by a Government member opposing any modification of the Constitution, the minority abstaining from voting.

It is said that Great Britain will shortly communicate to the Powers proposals for placing the Suez Canal under international protection.—The Malagasy envoys are still in London, and it is possible that after completing the revision of the treaty with Great Britain, they may visit the United States. The principal envoy, speaking at a banquet, declared that Madagascar did not seek or desire a collision with France, and expressed a decided wish that right-dealing men from Europe and America would go to his country, taking there commerce and everything which would advance the people. Relations have been broken off between the French and American Consuls at the Madagascan capital.—The Russian Senate has decided that Jews are incapable of holding landed property in Russia, and

the St. Petersburg police have been ordered to expel all Jews residing within the municipal boundaries without official permission.—The floods in the Seine district have subsided, but the distress is so great that the French Senate has passed a vote of credit for 1,000,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers.

THE contest between the Northwestern railroads has ended in a restoration of rates and an agreement of the belligerents to maintain the established schedules, each road to take such business as comes to it. It is understood that one result of the struggle will be the extension of the Vanderbilt system of roads, and a virtual combination of the rival lines under a single control, an end being put to competition in the business of the Northwest. The "war" is said not to have been as disastrous as some preceding ones, owing to the fact that the cutting of rates was only to a few competitive points, and only on east-bound business.

THE Congressional Library has become an elephant which Congress does not know how to dispose of. It long since outgrew the quarters originally assigned it in the Capitol, and overflowed into garrets and cellars, where thousands of volumes are moldering away, while the whole great collection is liable at any moment to be destroyed by fire. For years efforts have been made by public-spirited Congressmen to secure decent accommodations, and one scheme after another has been proposed, only to be rejected. A strong effort to settle the question has been made by the present Congress, and the Senate passed a Bill providing for the erection of a fine building east of the Capitol, but the House has rejected this scheme, and no action can now be hoped for till another Congress meets. It is discreditable to the nation that the present disgraceful neglect of so valuable a collection should be allowed to continue.

It speaks but poorly for the efficiency of the Government detectives that ex-Senator Spencer, who was wanted as a witness in the Star Route cases, has been able to elude them with comparative ease, although much of the time loitering in public places and within reach of the processes of the court. Spencer, indeed, declares that he was actually in Washington during the first trial of the Star Route gang, and that he tried to communicate with the Government counsel; but this is probably an exaggeration, though the statement has not yet been officially disproved. What is entirely plain is that the case for the Government, so far as Spencer is concerned, has been managed with inexcusable inefficiency, and it is no wonder that a great many people are beginning to suspect that some of the counsel at least desired him to escape. Any ordinary detective, not handicapped by untoward influences, would have found this contumacious witness and had him in Washington in ample time for the introduction of his testimony, and it is disgraceful to all concerned that this result was not accomplished.

THE force of public opinion was never more strikingly illustrated than in the changed attitude of Congress towards Civil Service Reform since the recent elections. At the last session this most important subject was not merely neglected but treated with open contempt, while, on their meeting this winter, Senators and Representatives vied with each other in their efforts to secure affirmative action. The Senate has devoted the greater part of its time to this subject, and the majority of both parties in that body appear to favor the Pendleton Bill, which has received the earnest support of careful students of the problem, and promises to inaugurate a genuine reform in a wise and practical manner. There has been some open opposition from a few men of the Bourbon type, and, doubtless, some Senators who support the measure do so unwillingly, but the general favor which the Bill has met shows that the upper branch of Congress is ready to bow to the popular will. The friends of the spoils system in the House will, doubtless, throw all possible obstacles in the way of effective action there, but there is good reason to hope that their efforts will prove fruitless, and that the demand of the people for civil service reform will be met during the present session.

THE college rebellion is one of the most curious features of undergraduate life. It always begins in the same way, with a revolt of the students against some obnoxious order of the faculty and a cheerful confidence that, by deserting the recitation-rooms, they can soon bring the officials to terms; it runs the same course, a day or two of delightful independence, soon changed to doubt, perplexity and humiliation as unfeeling parents and guardians are heard from; and it ends in the same ignominious fashion, with the late rebels meekly suing for pardon, and promising never to make such fools of themselves again. The performance has just been gone through with at Adelbert College in Cleveland. The faculty had prohibited a thanksgiving evening; the junior class, nevertheless, held it; the faculty suspended the offending class; the other students espoused their cause, and resolved to attend no more recitations until the juniors were restored; the number present at college exercises fell as low as seven on a Saturday, but by Tuesday the tables had been turned, and the youngsters were making their apologies, which were accepted, except in the cases of a few ringleaders, and within a week from the outbreak things were jogging on in the usual way. The force of the example, however, will soon be lost, and it will probably not be long before the familiar history of the college rebellion will be enacted in some other institution.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

SEVERAL murders have recently been committed by road agents in Colorado and New Mexico.

ALL the steel-rail mills west of Pittsburgh are now closed, except those of one Chicago company.

GREAT damage was done to property in Oregon and Washington Territory last week by heavy floods.

DR. SCHUMACHER, the German Consul-general at New York, has been appointed Minister to Washington.

THE finest business block in Toledo, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the 15th instant, involving a loss of \$500,000.

UNUSUALLY severe weather has been experienced at sea by incoming vessels during the past week. A number of disasters are reported, involving in some cases considerable loss of life.

THE December report of the cotton crop makes the aggregate yield approximate 6,700,000 bales, each of 400 net pounds of lint.

A WOMAN in Chicago, last week, obtained a verdict of \$250 against a saloon-keeper, for selling her husband liquor after he had been warned against it.

THE Washington monument has now 168 courses of stone and is 337 feet high, or about three inches higher than the top of the figure of America on the Capitol.

THE rumor that Mr. A. A. Sargent, United States Minister to Germany, is dissatisfied with his position and desires to return home, is authoritatively denied.

HENRY SHEPHERD, of West Virginia, has sued the City of New Orleans for interest overdue on \$1,000,000 of her consolidated bonds which he holds.

THE Unitarians of Boston propose to raise a building in Boston for the American Unitarian Association, to cost \$200,000, all the money to be raised in that city.

TEN Brooklyn Aldermen were last week committed to jail for five days for contempt of Court in disobeying the injunction of the Court by overriding the Mayor's veto of the rapid transit scheme.

THE revenues of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, amounted, last year, to \$48,282, of which \$38,000 was from pew rents. The total membership is stated at 855 men and 1,679 women.

THE smallpox is committing great ravages among the Cherokee Indians in Indian Territory. The territorial government has made an appropriation to secure attendance for the sick.

THE jury in the second Star Route trial was completed last week, and the prosecution are now presenting their case. The jury is fairly satisfactory, but has not the entire confidence of the public.

SEVERAL families of Scotch Presbyterians, comprising about sixty persons, arrived at this port last week, and will settle upon farms which they have purchased near Standing Stone, in Bradford County, Pa.

A CAUCUS of Democratic Senators, held last week, resolved to oppose the admission, at this time, of Dakota, or any other Territory, as a State, for the reason that such action would give the Republicans two additional votes in the Senate.

THE Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise intend making a tour in the United States, of four or five weeks' duration, visiting Los Angeles, Southern California, and other cities in the Union. The Marquis has forwarded four carloads of fine Canadian sheep as a present to Queen Victoria.

THE loss of property and life in the Gloucester fisheries during the year now closing has been largely in excess of any previous year since 1876, with one exception, that of 1879. During the present year 13 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 948.74, have been lost and 115 lives have been sacrificed. In 1879 29 vessels and 249 lives were lost.

THE committee of the New York Senate to investigate "futures" and "corners" has examined a number of witnesses, among whom were William H. Vanderbilt and Jay Gould. Mr. Vanderbilt condemned the system of dealing in "futures," and declared that he never speculated in stocks. Mr. Gould defended the system of making "corners" and dealing in "futures" which, he thought, tended to make large markets and so draw capital from all parts of the world, besides inducing the construction of railroads and promoting immigration thereby.

THERE appears to be a fair chance that something will be done by Congress this winter for the relief of the long overburdened Supreme Court. The Senate, at the last session, passed a Bill, which was drawn by David Davis, and embodied the results of his own observations as a member, for many years, of the highest tribunal. It provides for the appointment of eighteen additional judges, two for each judicial circuit, who are to constitute a sort of Court of Appeals in each district and decide a large proportion of the minor cases now carried up to the Supreme Court, thus enabling that branch to keep up with its docket, instead of being two or three years behind. The House Judiciary Committee has reported this Bill favorably, and there ought to be no doubt about its passage.

Foreign.

THE plans of the proposed boundary between Guatemala and Mexico are in course of preparation.

THE German Bundesrath has definitely rejected the motion favoring the abolition of compulsory civil marriage.

THE Chilean Minister of Finance estimates that there are only 650,000 tons of exportable guano on the Peruvian coast.

FIVE hundred prisoners, charged with incendiarism and massacre at Alexandria, Egypt, have been released owing to insufficient evidence.

THE rebellion in Ecuador still continues. Recently a powder magazine in Guayaquil was blown up by the rebels, and sixty persons were killed.

M. REICHMUT, Radical, and M. WELTI, Liberal, have been elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Swiss Confederation for 1883.

SEÑOR CERVERA, the acting President of the State of Panama, has been asked twice to resign, but refuses to do so. Revolutionary rumors are afloat.

THE Chinese authorities are establishing defensive armaments on a large scale in Manchuria. The electric light is being introduced extensively in Shanghai.

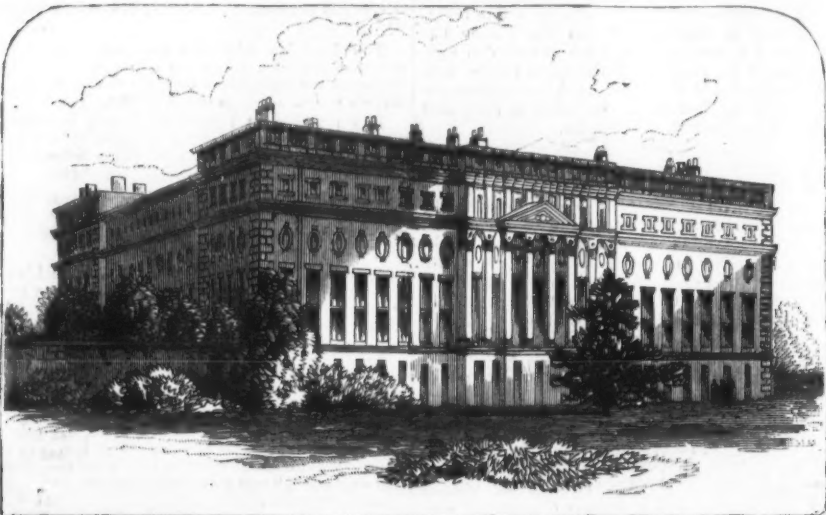
THE mental derangement of the Sultan of Turkey is becoming more apparent daily. Seditious proclamations have been posted in the streets of Constantinople.

THE weather in the far East during November was the severest known for fifty years, and the regular passage of steamships between Hong Kong and Japan was interrupted.

The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 295.



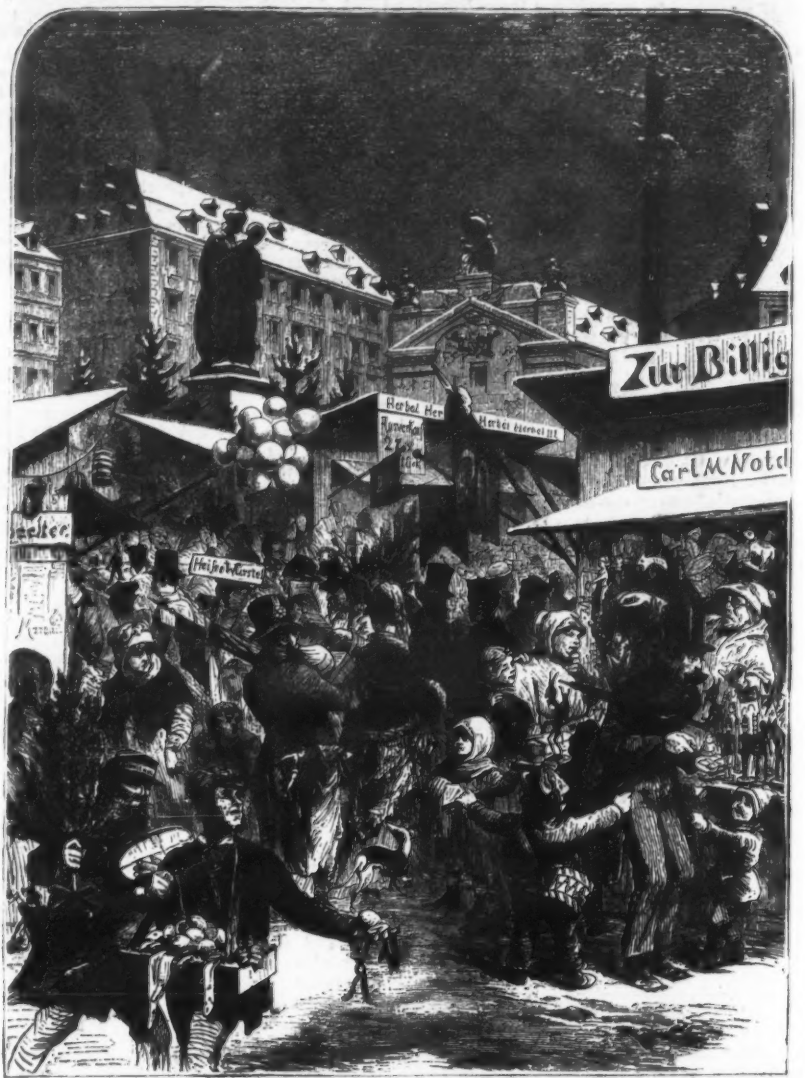
SWEDEN.—KING OSCAR DECORATING THE GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SARCOPHAGUS IN THE RIDDERHOLM CHURCH, STOCKHOLM, NOV. 6TH.



GREAT BRITAIN.—THE ROYAL PALACE AT HAMPTON, PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE, DEC. 14TH.



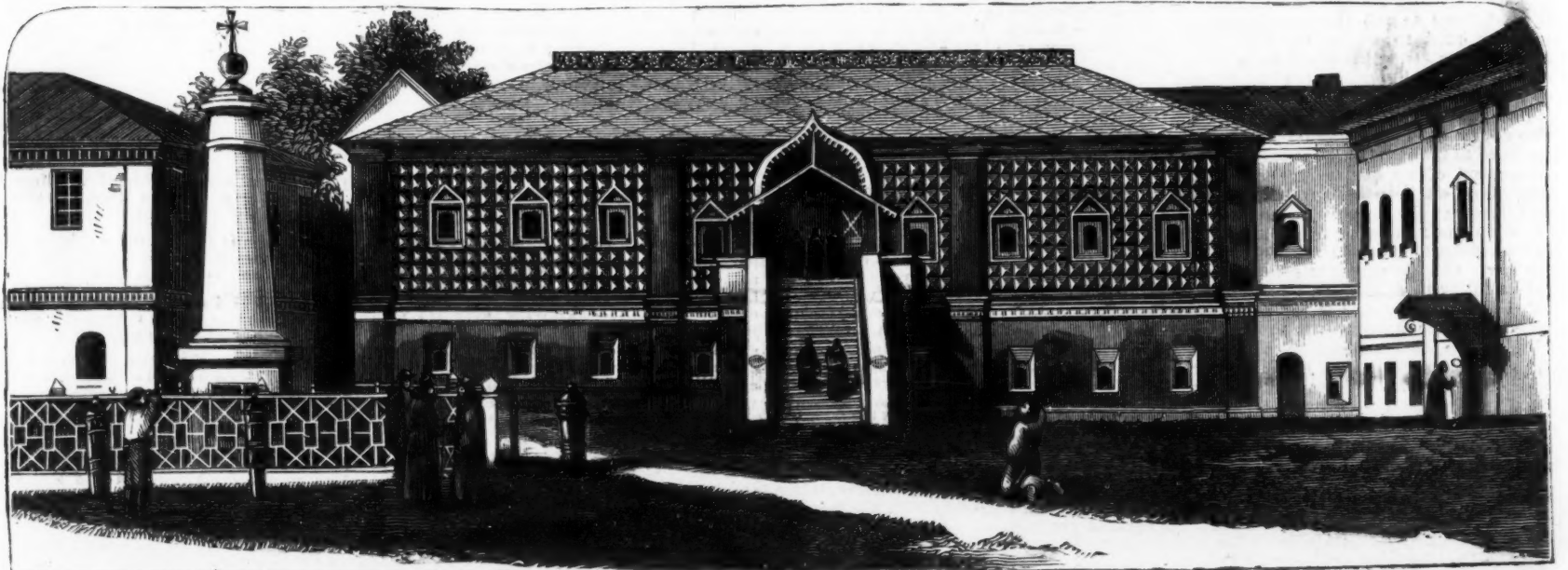
ITALY.—THE NEW EXCAVATIONS OF THE FORUM, ROME.



AUSTRIA.—THE MARKET-SQUARE IN VIENNA DURING CHRISTMAS WEEK.



RUSSIA.—THE FÊTE DAY OF STS. PETER AND PAUL IN THE CEMETERY OF VASILY-NOGARA, NEAR TWER.



RUSSIA.—THE HOMESTEAD OF THE ROMANOFFS, IN THE CITY OF KOSTROMA.



PENNSYLVANIA.—BODY-SNATCHING IN PHILADELPHIA—ARREST OF THE DEPREDATORS BY NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.—FROM SKETCHES BY A CORRESPONDING ARTIST. SEE PAGE 295.



NEW YORK CITY.—EXPERIMENTS IN "MIND-READING"—SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS EXPLAINED.—FROM SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 294.

DAY AND NIGHT.

DAY like a warrior stood
Upon the mountain height,
And poured his bright spears like a flood
Against the hosts of night;
While banner, cloud and pennon high,
Grew crimson in the eastern sky.

Night called her hosts of pride,
To mark the Sun King die;
And strode with starry legions wide
In triumph o'er the sky.
The monarch of the world of light
Fell throneless 'neath the foot of Night!

DOCTOR GIRARD'S ADVENTURE.

NO. 113 Rue de Bulac, Paris, was known to the medical profession and amidst its extensive circle of patrons as a *maison de santé*. Not that it was an ordinary mad-house, for all its surroundings were of the most luxurious description, all appearance of gloom and restraint was studiously avoided, and the limited number of patients received were all persons of wealth and acknowledged position. Doctor Girard, director of the institution, was a physician of acknowledged ability, who as an authority in all cases of brain disease had attained a European celebrity. He was a reserved, taciturn man, whom prosperity had never tempted into the slightest self-indulgence, and who devoted himself to his profession with an unwearied attention which knew no rest. Apparently he lived and had his being only in the interest of science. His confidential assistant was Doctor Fiehaud, who, in every respect was the direct opposite of his employer. The two had been boys together, and afterwards fellow-students, but while Doctor Girard rapidly attained fame, Doctor Fiehaud who possessed but moderate abilities, sank into obscurity. Later, Doctor Girard rescued his friend from direct poverty and placed him as manager of his *maison de santé*, which was a sort of pet hobby of the man of science. Fiehaud was devoted to his friend with the most faithful fidelity. He was a tall, stately man of fine presence, and performed all the ornamental duties of his position in the most imposing manner, his suave dignity always produced the most favorable impression upon visitors, while his cheery good-humor gained the good-will of the patients. Doctor Girard, who was silent and brusque, hating to be troubled by the amenities of social life, found his old friend a most valuable auxiliary.

One lady—a lady of distinguished appearance—inquiring for Doctor Girard, was ushered into the reception-room. The eminent physician, who was writing hurriedly in the luxurious library which communicated with the reception-room, was far too deeply absorbed in his occupation to pay much attention, and only glanced carelessly over the letter of introduction which was handed to him. It was written by Sir Archibald Gordon, whose brother had been for long years under the care of Doctor Girard, recommending to the kind attention of the physician Lady Elmore, widow of Sir Robert Elmore, a gentleman of ancient lineage and great wealth, a near neighbor of Sir Archibald's in England. With one swift glance over its contents, Doctor Girard tossed the note to his friend, whose duty it was to receive visitors, and who now advanced to receive the lady. She was a tall woman, who, though past her first youth, still retained great personal attractions. Her sombre mourning garments only heightened the charms of her exquisite purity of complexion, the luxuriant golden hair, the lustrous blue eyes which still retained the appealing softness of girlhood. Just now the pure blonde beauty was rendered more interesting by the traces of distress imprinted upon the delicate features, the soft blue eyes heavy with unshed tears.

"Oh, doctor," she said, earnestly, "my kind, old friend, Sir Archibald, has sent me to you. If you can aid me, you will indeed merit the richest blessings of a mother's heart."

Doctor Fiehaud, who was impulsively soft-hearted, gazed at the clasped hands and streaming eyes with the most profound sympathy, but at the first sound of that musical voice, Doctor Girard laid down his pen with a shiver, great drops of moisture gathered upon his damp brow, while he sat as though paralyzed by some sudden agony.

"Within a year I have lost the best of husbands, and my only son, the one hope of my blighted life, unless your aid can avail us, is condemned to a fate worse than death." Here Lady Elmore was convulsed by a paroxysm of violent grief.

As Doctor Girard listened to the persuasive accents, he felt himself drifting back to the days of his early youth. A look of premature old age settled upon that inscrutable face as he remembered the rash, impulsive youth whom that very voice had beguiled and betrayed. Long years had passed since he had heard it, yet every tone echoed through the inmost recesses of his heart. How he had loved and how he had suffered, yet she still played the part of temptress and betrayer.

After much persuasion from Doctor Fiehaud, Lady Elmore was induced to tell her story, which she related with much dramatic effects. The shock, occasioned by the sudden death of his father, had unsettled the reason of her only son, Sir Robert Elmore, a young man of twenty. His mania consisted in a desire for accumulating money, in fancying that great sums were owed him, and his present hallucination was a belief that he was a jeweler and diamond merchant. The mother, following the counsel of her friends, had decided upon placing him immediately under the charge of Doctor Girard. The thought of parting caused her so much anguish that she implored the physician to devise some plan by which she could leave her son without allowing him to suspect that the moment of separation had really come. Much moved by

the depth of feeling displayed by the beautiful suppliant, Doctor Fiehaud acceded to all her requests, and it was agreed that the next day Lady Elmore should bring her son to the Rue de Bulac under the pretense of allowing him to collect an account, that she should immediately pass out through the library into the corridor, thus reaching her carriage without a scene, which she declared, with a pathetic cadence in her faltering voice, her tortured nerves really could not endure.

"And you will be gentle with my poor boy, doctor! Though his disposition is naturally most frank and lovable, he has grown strangely suspicious, and is liable to violent paroxysms of rage if his fancies are contradicted," Lady Elmore pleaded tenderly.

"A most charming woman, the beau ideal of a great lady. Such gracious sweetness and dignity!" admiringly exclaimed Doctor Fiehaud, in narrating the pitiful tale to his friend; but Doctor Girard, with resolutely compressed lips, which had grown strangely pale, answered never a word.

The next day an elegant equipage, drawn by a pair of high-stepping bays, with coachman and footman in mourning liveries, and everything about it in the most chaste and correct style, drew up before the fashionable jewelry establishment of Messrs. Pétion & Fils. A tall, handsome lady, in deep mourning, alighted and entered the shop. The firm prided itself upon its reputation as diamond merchants—the foremost in the trade—and when the lady requested to be shown diamonds of fine quality, she was served with the greatest alacrity. She assured the shopman that she had visited every establishment of the kind in Paris, and as yet had failed to find anything which could satisfy her critical taste, and her close and intelligent examination of the stones set before her showed that she was no superficial judge of jewels. She required diamonds of the very first water, as they were intended by her husband, Sir Robert Elmore, as a gift to his only daughter on her approaching marriage with the Earl of Elmsdale. The Earl of Elmsdale was well known in Paris as a wealthy and liberal young nobleman, the Pétions had heard of his intended marriage with an heiress of great beauty, and impressed by the rank and influence of their customer, became, if possible, still more assiduous in their attentions. Sir Robert, who had been an invalid since the death of his son, had entrusted the selection to his wife, who was quite overburdened by the responsibility devolving upon her; but before concluding the bargain the jewels must be first submitted to her husband's inspection.

The firm of Pétion & Fils consisted of the father and two sons. The father, accompanied by his eldest son, happened at this time to be absent from Paris; the younger son, quite a youth, had been left in charge of the establishment, with strict instructions to allow himself to be guided by the experience of an elderly clerk who had faithfully served the firm for many years. The young man, who was somewhat vain and self-confident, insisted upon himself serving the distinguished customer.

"Have you nothing superior to these?" inquired Lady Elmore, with a languidly supercilious glance.

The young man hesitated. Yes; they possessed the finest *parure* in all Paris; it had originally formed a portion of a royal bride's dower; the price demanded was very large, and his father had already entered into negotiations regarding them with the Messrs. Vrooman, the great Viennese bankers, which however, were not concluded.

Lady Elmore expressed the most vehement desire to see them, and the gems, great limpid crystals, reflecting the light in lustrous rays, were set before her. Her blue eyes glistened.

"Ah! this will suit even Sir Robert's fastidious taste; and as to the price, for his daughter, who is his idol, nothing can be too good," she exclaimed, with a long-drawn breath of satisfaction.

"They will suit, always provided Sir Robert is satisfied. If you have some really responsible person to whom you could intrust the diamonds, he could accompany me in the carriage and the bargain could be settled at once. Really, one hears of such terrible robberies that I should quite dread to assume any responsibility," Lady Elmore exclaimed, raising her eyes deprecatingly to the young man's face.

M. Pétion, who was much elated, laughed hilariously. Here was a fortunate chance for the display of his business talents. The gems whose sale his father had been negotiating for months he was disposing of to advantage in an hour. He himself would accompany the diamonds, and he felt himself quite equal to the most clever of the light-fingered gentry. Indeed, the police system was so perfect that thieves had little chance of escape.

Lady Elmore listened with gentle courtesy, while old Lebrun's whispered caution only irritated the hot-headed youth. In the highest spirits he followed the lady into her carriage, which was driven rapidly to the Rue de Bulac. The door was opened by a servant, who respectfully ushered them into the presence of a tall, portly gentleman, who received Lady Elmore with the most respectful cordiality. The appearance of the mansion was luxurious, the spacious apartments were elegantly furnished, and all bore an air of unpretentious luxury which suggested wealth and refinement. When Lady Elmore took the diamonds from his hand and passed quietly into the next room, young Pétion unsuspectingly accepted the seat offered him by the doctor, responding politely to the bland inquiries regarding his health, addressed him by his host. Doctor Fiehaud, who was in a most genial mood, exerted his conversational powers to the utmost for the amusement of his patient, but as the moments passed and Lady Elmore did not return, the young man began to be anxious to have his business concluded.

"If you would kindly examine the diamonds, sir, I await your decision," he ventured at last.

"But what diamonds?" inquired the doctor. "Those purchased by Lady Elmore," insisted Pétion.

"Ah, yes. You must tell me all about them," responded the physician, with a humane desire to humor the caprices of his new patient and to allow the mother time to escape before he would summon the attendants to remove the son.

"The diamonds you ordered as a marriage present for your only daughter."

"Exactly; I have no doubt they will suit admirably," replied the doctor.

The youth had now become a prey to the wildest anxiety. The probable consequence of so heavy a loss, the prospect of his father's anger, his own shame and confusion flashed across his mind, filling him with the gravest apprehensions. He could no longer control his consternation. Execrating the folly which had allowed the precious gems to leave his own hand, he cried, excitedly:

"And I really must insist upon having the diamonds returned at once. Lady Elmore assured me Sir Robert—"

"Very mad, indeed, poor fellow," was Doctor Fiehaud's mental comment as, ringing hastily for an attendant, he repeated soothingly, "Certainly, it shall be immediately attended to, Sir Robert."

Pétion started to his feet, shouting furiously: "I am no Sir Robert, as you very well know. I am Jules Pétion, of the firm of Pétion & Fils, jewelers and diamond merchants, 186 Rue Montreuil. Give me my diamonds!"

"Certainly, my dear boy, certainly," in a tone of gentle remonstrance.

In the meantime Lady Elmore, the diamonds tightly clasped to her breast, made her way rapidly through the library. A few more steps and she would be free: she had secured the object for which she had been scheming for months; she held the greatest prize which in her life of adventure she had yet attained. She had clever confederates, but she had herself originated the adventure; upon her devolved the greatest peril. Her nerves were firm as finely tempered steel, yet a thrill ran through her, causing her pulses to bound, her heart to beat tumultuously, as she gained the library-door. It was securely fastened, but another door nearly opposite, which led into a small private study opening upon the courtyard, stood open. She entered, the door closed behind her, all means of retreat were cut off. She was a woman of ready resources, fertile in expedients, and during her career as an adventuress in all the European capitals had encountered many risks, many sudden emergencies. With the quick instinct of self-preservation belonging to her class, she glanced around for some means of escape. Then, half-concealed by the curtain draperies, a man confronted her, a man who to her appeared like a ghost from the dead, an avenging apparition from the past, come to take advantage of her extremity. She had believed him dead, this man who had once loved her with the most tender, impulsive passion, whom she had beguiled and betrayed, whose life through her arts had been rendered a desert, and whose cold eyes now gazed at her steadily with cold, passionless scorn. She was a brave woman, to whom any tremor of fear was almost unknown; but for long years she had dreaded this man's fury, and now she trembled and cowered before him.

"Do you mean to kill me?" she demanded, impetuously, with a frantic impulse of terror for which she despised herself. Doctor Girard smiled contemptuously, and at the sight of that smile she felt that she was no longer mistress of herself; her clear brain was growing bewildered and confused; she became conscious that, in the game she had been playing, she was being pitilessly beaten. By a supreme effort she controlled herself; her shattered energies revived with the strong necessity laid upon her. She must make one strong effort for freedom. Should she appeal to the old passion? Once this man had turned pale at her glance—a frown had rendered him wretched. She had been able to make all the deepest chords of his nature vibrate into consciousness at the sound of her voice. Her beauty was still a potent power; she could estimate the exact extent of its influence; but she was a creature of swift perception and perceived that it would be of no use. He had passed beyond the reach of her blandishments; she could at least defy him: they were alone; if she could only remove him from her path; and her hand instinctively stole up to her breast where lay concealed the weapon with which she was always provided. Again Doctor Girard smiled, the woman's hand sank nerveless by her side; again, by sheer force of will, he had conquered. She grew ashy white, and then flushed crimson all over her face, laughing recklessly meanwhile.

"Madelon Lasarte, adventuress, thief, betrayer of the innocent, your career of crime is ended,"

"Not quite yet." Her perfectly modulated voice was soft and low, the soft blue eyes were raised sweetly and gravely to his face. "Not quite yet, *mon ami*. Remember that I am your lawful wife; my exposure means your disgrace. Are you willing to figure before the public as the dupe and husband of the noted adventuress, Madelon Lasarte, whose thrilling escapades would fill a volume. I have already served a term in the galleys. Consider your ambition, your brilliant reputation, and ask yourself whether your vengeance may not cost you too dear."

Again Doctor Girard smiled—a cold, inscrutable smile, which revealed nothing.

"You were pitiless in depriving existence of all that could render existence desirable. I will show myself more merciful than you. Go," he responded, quietly.

A gleam of triumphant exultation passed over the woman's face as he threw open the

door which led into the quiet garden. As she passed into the air she drew a deep breath of relief that sounded almost like a sob. Then her heart suddenly stilled its fluttering and throbbing and sank like lead. The sudden panic, the tremulous tension of every faculty of her soul almost overwhelmed her as the *gendarme* stationed at the door gently laid his hand upon her arm.

"*En, bien, ma belle Madelon, we meet again.*"

When Doctor Girard sought Pétion, he found the unhappy youth in the act of being forced into a straight-jacket by three stalwart attendants, while in frenzied tones he demanded the return of his diamonds and denounced the author of his misfortunes.

"The very worst case we have had for months. No wonder the poor mother was heartbroken, and a woman so charming," whispered Doctor Fiehaud, solemnly.

When, however, the gems were returned to him and he learned of the danger which he had escaped, Pétion's joy was scarcely less excitable than his terror had been.

The story of the great diamond robbery at the time created quite a sensation. Doctor Girard's penetration and the keen sagacity of the police, both received much admiration. The oddest thing of all was that the woman who had so cleverly planned the scheme—a well-known adventuress—had been pronounced by all the eminent physicians a hopeless maniac. The doctor quite laid aside his reserve and explained in eloquent terms to interested groups of listeners how the excitement of her adventurous career had shattered her nerves, weakened the brain tissues until a very slight shock was quite capable of overthrowing the reason. She was possessed by the wildest hallucinations, the strangest of which was that she was the wife of the great Doctor Girard himself.

MIND-READING vs. SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS.

MIND-READING is one of the most remarkable of that large class of psychological phenomena which still puzzles even the scientists. The possibility of one person's discovering the subject which occupies another's mind, and obtaining such control over the other's personality as to make him act as he directs even against his will, has been too abundantly demonstrated to be longer doubted, however difficult it may be to explain the process. Public attention has been called afresh to this fascinating subject by the recent appearance in New York city of Mr. Stuart Cumberland, an Englishman who has gained much reputation in his own country as a thought-reader and exposé of spiritualistic manifestations.

Mr. Cumberland prefaced his experiments by declaring that he did not appear as an opponent of the Spiritualists. He had the profoundest faith in the existence of a spirit world, and the deepest veneration for all things that belonged to the realms of the supernatural. But he did not believe that spirits were in the habit of revealing their presence in the atmosphere of the earth by upsetting tables, rapping their knuckles on hard boards, writing on slates like schoolboys, and doing other absurd things in which no immaterial body with any respect for its dignity and immaterialism would indulge. Mr. Cumberland then requested that six persons in the audience should volunteer to act as a committee, to see that everything on the stage was done openly and above board. When half a dozen well known men had taken their positions on the stage, Mr. Cumberland explained the "manifestation" of spirit-rappings. These, he said, depended on two things: first, the displacement of certain muscles and ligaments in the foot and hand, and, second, the ease with which a person may be misled as to the direction of a sound, when he cannot see whence it comes. The lecturer took off his shoe, and by a peculiar movement of the foot, produced rappings upon the stage. He did the same thing with his hand. A gentleman was then seated upon a chair at the front of the stage and blindfolded. Mr. Cumberland took two coins and clicked them together at various points around the gentleman, requesting him to point out from what direction the sound came. With the greatest gravity and the regularity of a clock, the gentleman pointed in directions each of which was several points of the compass "off."

Mr. Cumberland showed how the common but mysterious cabinet tricks are performed. He was first bound securely, hand and foot, by a well known surgeon, and then tied to a chair in the cabinet. The curtains were then drawn, when there came from within the inclosure sounds of a whistle and a tamborine. Then the tamborine suddenly flew over the top of the cabinet upon the stage. When the curtains were drawn aside Mr. Cumberland was still seated in the chair, and the doctor certified to the audience that his cords had not been untied. A glass containing water placed upon the tamborine, which in turn was placed upon his knees, was found to be drained when the audience next was permitted to gaze into the interior of the cabinet. Then two pieces of wood were nailed together by Mr. Cumberland, two nails having first been placed in his mouth, a chair alongside his own and the hammer resting in his chair. Mr. Cumberland then left the curtains open, and performed the same feats, so that the audience could see how, by an extraordinary faculty of contorting the body and working the muscles, all these wonderful spirit manifestations were done. There was no longer any mystery about this class of spiritual performances.

Another spirit trick, that of producing the spirits of various persons from a cabinet in which the medium is placed, after having been severely tied, was skillfully exposed. Mr. Cumberland personating the spirit and walking about in his darkened hall in a suit of white. When he was placed in his cabinet he had on a black suit. This method of transformation, he assured his audience, was simple enough, as all spiritualists very well knew.

Mr. Cumberland illustrated his powers as a mind-reader by calling one of the audience upon the stage and asking him to pick out a person in the hall upon whom he could concentrate his thoughts, when the lecturer, blindfolded and holding the first man's hand, went about the hall until he found the person indicated. While blindfolded he also picked out on a chart the month and day of birth of any person. By the same process he next indicated the date on a coin, and the exact location of a pain from which a gentleman in the audience admitted he was suffering. The latter had written, "pain in the liver" on a slip of paper, and Mr. Cumberland, after searching him all over, finally concluded by patting the region of his liver affectionately.

Mr. Cumberland claims that almost every person has the power of so concentrating his thoughts that his body is affected sympathetically with his mind, and it is possible for one who has a very acute perceptive faculty to discover that thought by being in physical contact with him. The success of his experiments demonstrates that he possesses this

power in a remarkable degree, and the subject opened up by such performances is one that deserves more study than it has ever received.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE FIRST BABY.

THE "first" is a wonderful institution. It is a marvel. It is the most beautiful object in creation! Its temper is angelic. It never gives the slightest trouble. Of course it has its "little ways"—ways that keep the household in a perpetual fever; but, then, it never gives the slightest trouble. What eyes! What a mouth! What dimples! What exquisitely formed hands! What a statesman's head! The future President must be handed down to posterity in this his earliest infancy. A full-length oil portrait is longed for, but this class of art is expensive; besides, in the by-and-by, a grateful nation will present the full-length with the usual honors. The faithful photograph must suffice—a cabinet photo of the dear little dumpling duck of a darling. Manifestly the preparations for this important event. The weather is watched with the eye of Old Probabilities, and one fine sunshiny morning the expectant and excited party set forth for the photographer's gallery, baby in the highest possible spirits. Arrived in the glare of the glass-case, the first baby immediately begins to quarrel and fret and look less beautiful than usual, although he is all dressed up in his best clothes. He wants things that he sees in the photographer's showcase, and not obtaining them, begins loudly to protest. He refuses to yield to pacificatory blandishments, and "keecher-keecher-keecher" fails to soothe. At last his turn comes. The mother wants him in a certain position. The photographer doesn't approve of that position, and the baby won't have it. Finally, a compromise is effected. The photographer jingles a bell, clucks like a hen and raps with a stick all at once, hoping thereby to attract the attention of the first baby; but when the picture comes out there are found three or four impressions overlying each other like the scales of a fish. A second sitting is taken, and the photographer steeps his soul in perjury by telling the infant that if he will hold still, a white mouse will run out of the camera. The result of this is a picture, slightly shaky, with the mouth open. A third picture is attempted. When, at the critical moment, the baby sets up a prolonged howl. Thus are the rosy hours beguiled.

After a weary and despairing time the first baby is photographed; the happy and anxious parents being crazy for a peep at the negative, which the bland professor exhibits under mild protest. When the copies reach home there is rapture. Of course they are not within miles of baby's beauty, but then there is an undeniable likeness. The grandparents receive copies, also the nearest kinsfolk, and the first baby becomes installed in albums all over the country, cheek by jowl with other first babies, the resemblance between the darlings to the untitled eye being passing strange.

BODY-SNATCHING IN PHILADELPHIA.

GRAVE-ROBBING has always been held one of the most despicable of crimes, and the "body-snatcher" one of the most abhorred of criminals. The recent discovery that this nefarious traffic had long been prosecuted upon a large scale in Philadelphia naturally startled the city, and especially excited the colored element of the community, as it was a negro cemetery which had been so systematically despoiled. The exposure is due to the enterprise of the Philadelphia Press, and the achievement is one of the most notable in the fast-lengthening list of clever detective performances by newspaper men. The Press first discovered the fact that agents of Jefferson Medical College were robbing Lebanon Cemetery to secure material for the dissecting-tables last Spring, but just as the meshes of evidence were completed the resurrectionists ceased their nocturnal trips because of the summer vacation of the college. When the Fall term opened, the newspaper detectives resumed their operations, and one night early in the present month their watch was rewarded by the capture of three of the ghouls, who were seated in an express wagon containing the bodies of five colored persons, recently buried, which had just been taken from new graves in the cemetery. The reporters were all armed with revolvers, and they were accompanied by a Pinkerton detective, the party presenting so strong a front that the surprised grave-robbers were speedily overpowered. The newspaper men took their prisoners to police headquarters and surrounded them to the city authorities, by whom they were held for trial. One of the prisoners was a negro, which further inflamed the anger of the colored people, and the culprits would have met a miserable end at the hands of the mob had they not been brought into court had they fallen into its hands. It is believed that Lebanon Cemetery has been the scene of a wholesale traffic in human bodies for fully twenty years, and hundreds of corpses have been conveyed from their graves to the dissecting-tables of the college. The exposure has attracted general attention, and the enterprise of the Press will do much to secure the protection of cemeteries all over the country.

AN INCIDENT OF THE AMBULANCE SERVICE.

THE gong of the ambulance is one of the saddest of the many sounds which go to make up the busy hum of a city street. It tells the story of disaster to some unfortunate human being, and as the wagon hurries on its way, everybody speculates who may be the victim, and how serious his hurt. Not a day passes that one or another of the New York hospitals is not called upon to send out its ambulance, which returns with the sufferer by some one of the countless accidents which are constantly occurring. The usual swift progress of the vehicle is sometimes interrupted as it passes the residence of a priest, to secure the services of the Church for an occupant who, it is feared, may not live to reach the hospital. This happened not long ago as a poor Italian, named Pellito, was being taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. When the ambulance reached the priest's house adjoining St. Joseph's Church, the surgeon sprang off and ran up the steps. The door opened and Fathers Salers and Long came down. Father Long entered the ambulance and knelt by Pellito. A crowd soon gathered, and women knelt on the sidewalk, while men, bareheaded, crossed themselves. This lasted ten minutes, and then the ambulance drove on to the hospital, where the Italian died not long after.

THE PORK INDUSTRY IN CINCINNATI.

THE hog has always been an important element in the prosperity of Cincinnati. For many years, indeed, this animal gave the city its favorite name, and Porkopolis became its common designation. Of late, as the city has grown in culture, the fastidious have been inclined to resent the old title, and the ambitious newspapers have dubbed their city the Paris of America. The hog, however, still remains a large factor in its commercial existence. The great extent of the business transacted in the product of the pigsty may be judged from the fact that the receipts of hogs at the various stock-yards in the city during last year reached the immense aggregate of 762,243, while the shipments of hogs during the same period amounted to 244,887. Of

course hogs cannot be shipped through the city by the hundred thousand without great use of the public streets, and a drove of the animals is one of the commonest sights which meets the eye of the visitor. The hog is notoriously a difficult animal to control, and a drove of the brutes generally manages to occupy the whole of the street in its passage. Pedestrianism loses its charms on such occasions, and ladies are fain to flee for refuge to the steps of neighboring houses, with many a protest against the ugly brutes which have overrun the sidewalks. "Handsome is as handsome does," however, and so long as the hog contributes largely to the prosperity of the city, aesthetic souls will have to possess themselves in such patience as they can summon when offended by the antics of the ungainly animals. The illustrations on page 296 show the street scene which is so often presented, as well as the processes in vogue at the stock-yards and packing establishments where the animal is prepared for consumption. In the "dressing-room," shown in one of the pictures, the facilities for work are so perfect that sixteen men can prepare 1,200 hogs for market, complete, in five hours.

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

Honors to a Hero.

The two hundredth anniversary of the death of the heroic Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, who in conflict with the Imperial army left defending the Protestant faith and liberties of Germany, was celebrated with imposing ceremonies on the 6th of November last at Stockholm and elsewhere throughout Sweden. A feature of the celebration at Stockholm was the decoration by King Oscar of the sarcophagus of Adolphus in the Ridderholm church. The King visited the church attended by a distinguished retinue, and the occasion was one of great interest. Among the historic battle-flags displayed about the sarcophagus was one which actually waved over the field of Lutzen, where Gustavus Adolphus fell.

The Royal Palace at Hampton.

A serious fire occurred at Hampton Court, the royal palace at Hampton, fifteen miles from London, on the 14th instant, twelve rooms being badly scorched, and the contents of two entirely destroyed. The rooms invaded by the flames are immediately above the picture-gallery, and the water thrown into them dripped into that apartment and did much injury to the paintings, tapestry and carvatures. The tapestry most damaged is part of that representing Alexander the Great entering Babylon after the decisive battle of Arbela. The celebrated painted ceiling of Queen Anne's bedroom was also damaged by water. The rooms known as the Queen's Gallery and the King's and Queen's private chambers and drawing-rooms were flooded. In the picture-gallery are paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens and Kneller, and Lely's celebrated "Beauties," which narrowly escaped ruin. The loss caused by the flames, water and smoke is estimated at \$150,000. Hampton Court Palace, which is about a mile from the village of Hampton, and close to the bank of the Thames, is one of the finest existing specimens of the imposing Tudor style of architecture. It was for many years a royal residence, was at one time a royal prison, and occupies a prominent place among English historical buildings. It is surrounded by beautiful gardens, forty acres in extent, laid out in the formal Dutch style, with elevated terraces, long shady walks, and a labyrinth called the "Maze," which is always an object of great interest to visitors. The grounds are stocked with deer and other pets, and the beauty of their appearance is greatly enhanced by the proximity of Bushy Park, which is celebrated for its long avenue of great chestnut trees. The palace has for some time been used in part as a residence for members of the aristocracy who have some particular claims upon the Crown; but the greater part of the building is still devoted to the state apartments and picture gallery. The whole palace, indeed, is one immense picture gallery, containing more art works than some national galleries, many of them of great value.

The New Excavations in the Forum at Rome.

The recent excavations on the site of the celebrated Roman Forum at Rome are exercising archaeologists to uttermost extremity, and every fragment of discovered matter is a fruitful theme for rapture and research. The Roman Forum is an irregular quadrilateral space at the foot of the Capitoline and Palatine Hills, raised by the accumulation of soil considerably above its ancient level. Its modern name is Campo Vaccino, the greater part of the area having, so early as the fifteenth century, become the resort of cattle; in fact, the district is a sort of Roman cattle market. Within this hollow lay the Roman Forum, and what were its real boundaries has agitated savans for the last three centuries. The older antiquarians believed that the Forum extended in length from the Arch of Septimius Severus to that of Fabius, now destroyed, but which stood nearly in front of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina. Beginning with the ruins on the slope of the Capitoline, the massive wall which forms the substrations of the modern capital is one of the most interesting existing fragments of Roman masonry of the Consular period; 240 feet in length and 37 feet in height, it is composed of rectangular blocks of volcanic tuff. Upon it as a basement are the remains of sixteen Doric pilasters, upon which stood a series of arches supporting the architrave of the Tabularium, or Record Office. It is in the interior of the Tabularium that the excavations are now being made.

The Christmas Market in Vienna.

The markets in Vienna are thronged on the eve of Christmas. The weather is usually excessively cold, and everybody is wrapped up like so many polar bears. The street hawkers do a lively trade, for the passers-by dare not tarry, while the various stalls are besieged by crowds of eager, joyous people who laugh twice for every word they utter. In the principal market many nationalities are represented—the Hungarians, the Bohemians and all the outlying nationalities that comprise the Austro-Hungarian nation. Christmas-trees are in great demand, while toys, especially those that make a sound—for the Austrians love noise—are at a premium. Everybody considers it necessary to buy a chromo of the Emperor and Empress, also of the Crown Prince and his bride. To return from the market without these pictures would be as disloyal to the season as to the illustrious personages whom they represent. Soldiers always sell well, while drums and trumpets ring on the frosty air from all sides. The Austrian housewife is frugal, and does not lay in "big feeds." On the contrary, she buys just what she wants and—no more. The grand market at Christmas is indeed not only one of the sights of Vienna, but of the world.

Fete Day in a Russian Cemetery.

The Russians have chosen the fete day of St. Peter and Paul for visiting the tombs of their dead. On that day the peasants gather in the cemetery at an early hour, and after paying their respects to the graves of their kinsfolk and praying for their departed souls, squat in parties around the graves, when they indulge in the ever-present and all-consoling tea, served from the well-known samovar, or ura. Dances are improvised, the dancing being done by couples to the music of the accordion or tambourine, the bystanders beating time. The women as a rule do not dance, but sing the music. After the dance the men refresh themselves with vodka—the vile whiskey of the country. On departing every body prostrates his or her body before the honored

tomb, and retire from the cemetery chanting quaint and pious hymns. The utmost order and solemnity prevails, the rite being orthodox to the uttermost degree.

The Romanoff Homestead.

The City of Kostroma, capital of the Government of that name, is one of the most interesting cities of Eastern Russia. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, and has over forty churches, a number of convents, a seminary and a monument of the Czar Michael Fedorovich Romanoff, the first Czar of the present imperial family. Michael came to the throne in 1613, and was the pioneer in many valuable reforms, devoting his whole energy to the promotion of the internal prosperity of his empire. The homestead of the Romanoffs, which has a peculiar historic interest to all loyal Russians, is also interesting on account of its peculiar architecture, which is very correctly shown in our illustration.

Matters in Congress.

THE House Committee on Agriculture has recommended an appropriation of \$414,780 for agricultural purposes.

THE House Appropriation Committee recommend that \$305,000 be appropriated for the West Point Academy for the current year.

POSTAL officials complain that the appropriations for Star service are so small that it cannot be extended, no matter how urgent the demand, for the first six months of next year. The House Committee has increased the appropriation by \$250,000, making it \$5,250,000 in all.

THE Senate last week substituted the so-called "Lowell Bill" for the Bankruptcy Bill introduced by the Judiciary Committee. The whole subject was then referred back to the committee.

THE Senate has confirmed the nominations of General Pope to be Major-general; H. H. Morgan to be United States Secretary of Legation to Mexico, and George E. Waring, Jr., to be a member of the National Board of Health.

THE House Committee on Education have agreed to report favorably the Bill appropriating the sum of \$10,000,000 annually for the next five years to advance public education. It is proposed that this sum shall be distributed among the several States and Territories, according to ratio of illiteracy.

THERE is an organized movement on the part of pensioners to ask an increase of pensions in cases where a soldier lost an arm or a leg in the service. Mr. Ferry's Bill provides that where an artificial limb cannot be used, the pensioner shall receive \$50 a month, and with an artificial limb \$40 a month.

THE majority of the Select Committee on American Shipping have reported to the Senate and House a Bill intended to remove the causes which have brought about the decay of our merchant marine. The most important recommendation of the majority is that a drawback should be made on all domestic materials employed in the construction of ships intended for foreign trade or trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States equivalent to the amount of duty which would have been collected on them had they been imported from abroad. For this minority of the Committee offer a substitute, that all materials, in whatever stage of manufacture, imported for shipbuilding, or for the construction of steamship machinery, shall be admitted free of duty. The minority also propose that American citizens shall have the right to purchase and put under an American registry foreign-built ships without payment of import duty.

Facts of Interest.

THE Council-General of Corsica has resolved to remove the remains of General Paoli, the Corsican patriot, from England to the island.

A METEOR weighing over three hundred pounds fell at Mount Airy, N. C., a few evenings ago. Its fall was accompanied by a violent explosion that shook every building in the town. There was a brilliant momentary illumination.

AN Ohio judge has decided that school property cannot be used for religious purposes or Sunday-school purposes, and has enjoined the School Board of Symmes township not to lend their school-house on Sunday to the "New Lights" in future.

NEW YORK having made the Erie Canal free, there is legislation in Ohio in favor of abolishing the tolls on the canal of that State. The cost of sustaining these canals is only \$275,000 yearly, so that the State would not assume much of a burden in making their navigation free.

No less than ten of the fifty-eight rear-admirals on the navy register at the beginning of the year have since died.

THE Liverpool theatres will in future be closed throughout Passion week.

THE Danish Arctic exploring vessel *Dijmphna* appears to have drifted into the Kara Sea, to the south of Nova Zembla. It is proposed to organize an expedition, with from ten to fifteen sledges and 150 reindeer, to search for her.

It is announced that a team representing Montreal and Toronto lacrosse players and a team of Indians will visit England next season and play match games with several of the English lacrosse clubs. There are now 150 clubs in Great Britain.

THE sorrowful tree, so named because it flourishes only at night, grows upon the Island of Goa, near Bombay. The flowers, which have a fragrant odor, appear soon after sunset the year round, and close up or fall off as the sun rises.

A SPECIAL mission has been appointed by the French Ministry of Agriculture to study the cultivation of the vine in Japan, where it is cultivated in regions nearly as high as the limit of permanent snow. The members of the mission are to inquire into the possibility of acclimatizing in France those little-known vine species.

THE people of Calvi, Corsica, having quite made up their minds to believe that their town was the birthplace of Christopher Columbus, are about to erect an imposing monument in his honor.

A YOUNG Belgian woman who lately died bequeathed her entire fortune, valued at about \$200,000, to the Belgian army. Ten regiments, however, by special designation, are cut off from the inheritance.

THE British possessions in Australia cover 3,077,000 square miles. The population, white and colored, numbers 2,835,954, by far the greater part being concentrated in a few cities. The debt of the colonies is already nearly \$100,000,000.

It is affirmed that the cost of producing the edition de luxe of Thackeray's works was between \$75,000 and \$100,000, a sum which is not included in the original outlay for the steel plates and woodcuts, an item of at least \$50,000 in itself. In the matter of the China paper there was a very large waste, something like 50,000 pieces having been canceled as unfit for use.

TORONTO claims the distinction of keeping a more quiet Sunday than any other city on the continent. The street-cars do not run, the bootblacks are invisible, all the telegraph-offices are closed except the central office, where one man remains to attend to important messages, the cab stands are deserted, the drug stores are open only at certain hours for the sale of medicine only, and the liquor saloons are closed from seven o'clock Saturday evening until five o'clock Monday morning.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—Four more battalions of English troops will shortly return home from Cairo.

—THE Austro-German Alliance, which expires in October, 1884, will be prolonged.

—ALL Jews residing in St. Petersburg without official permission are to be expelled.

—It is said that the deficit in the French budget for 1883 will not amount to 1,000,000 francs.

—HEAVY snows have fallen in the Wisconsin pineries, and an army of men have begun logging operations.

—THE Russian Minister of the Interior has authorized the printing of an English newspaper in St. Petersburg.

—THE grain receipts at Chicago during the past year have been 25,000,000 bushels less than during the preceding year.

—DINING-ROOMS are to be abolished in Canadian penitentiaries, and in future, meals will be served to prisoners in the cells.

—SPAIN demands that the United States shall not enjoy the exclusive right of intervention in connection with the Panama Canal.

—EIGHTY resident clergymen of New York have issued an address to the ladies of the city suggesting that no wine be placed on their New Year's tables.

—THE German Bundesrath has decided not to give effect to the decision of the Reichstag in favor of the abolition of the law upon unauthorized exercise of ecclesiastical functions.

—SEVERAL of the leading companies and operators engaged in the production of petroleum in Pennsylvania have signed an agreement to stop drilling from December 15th to May 15th.

—THE managers of Madame Tussaud's wax-works in London have rented a house in New York for \$20,000 per year, in which to place on exhibition a duplicate of the European collection.

—THE boiler in a sawmill at Shawneetown, Ill., exploded one day last week while nine workmen were eating their lunches about it, killing eight of them outright and fatally injuring the ninth.

—THE Mexican Government has made a contract for the establishment in Paris of a permanent exhibition of Mexican products, with branches in various cities of France, and agencies throughout this republic.

—THERE is a scarcity of white labor on the railway works in British Columbia. Chinese are abundant, 7,500 having arrived at Victoria during the year, but they are found to be ineffective for heavy excavation and blasting.

—THE negotiations between M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, and the Vatican, have resulted in the latter's agreeing to contribute to the eradication of the dissection in Poland in return for Russia's agreeing to allow the consistory to preconize Polish bishops.

—THE ratepayers of Niagara Falls, Ont., are taking measures to establish a park on the Canada side of the Falls. They propose to ask for an Act at the next session of the Provincial Legislature for the incorporation of a company, with power to appropriate property for that purpose.

—A WOMAN has been sentenced by the police court of Rutland, Vt., to the House of Correction for a term of nearly fifty years for illegally selling liquor. She was convicted on 295 complaints, and, being unable to pay the aggregate fines and costs, that sentence was imposed upon her.

—A NUMBER of page boys have addressed a petition to Speaker Keifer, asserting that they have been removed solely to make room for Congressmen's sons, that they have widowed mothers and younger brothers and sisters dependent on them, and they think they ought to be restored.

—A DUEL occurred at Pesth last week between Herr Hieronymi, Minister of Public Works, and Herr Rohonczy, a member of the Hungarian Diet, growing out of charges made by Herr Rohonczy of abuses in engineering contracts for work in the Theiss River. Each fired two shots, but neither was hit.

—MR. PARNELL has lodged a petition in the Land Court for the sale of his property in the County of Wicklow, Ireland. A conditional order for the sale of the property was entered on November 29th. The extent of the property was given as 5,000 acres, and the total incumbrances were stated to be £13,069.

—MEXICO has appointed two Commissioners to confer with General Grant and Mr. Trescott, Commissioners on the part of this Government, with reference to a commercial treaty between the United States and Mexico. The conference will take place in Washington, after which General Grant and Mr. Trescott will visit Mexico.

DR. BRINTON disputes the assertion of Herbert Spencer that Americans kill themselves with overwork. He says that the life insurance companies, whose purpose it is to get testimony for business uses rather than for after-dinner speeches, show in their tables that the expectations of life in this country rather better on the grand average than in England, France or Germany.

—M. SARDOU's new play, "Fedora," was produced in Paris last week, with Bernhardt in the title role. It represents the murder of the Princess Fedora's fiancé by a Nihilist and the subsequent romantic attachment of Fedora to the murderer, by whom she is eventually killed. The excess of sensationalism was toned down by Bernhardt's acting and the cleverness of the dialogue.

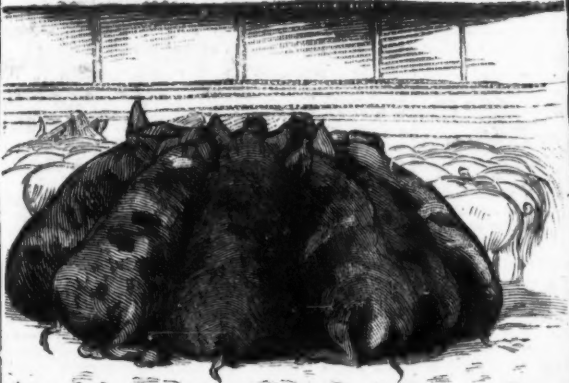
—THE Alabama Legislature has vacated the charter of the City of Selma, the third municipality of the State. The city owes a debt of \$380,000, all incurred through issuing bonds in aid of railroads and all bearing eight per cent interest. For some years it has failed to meet the interest, and the charter was abolished to rid the city of the debt. The bondholders will now be forced to accept such terms as the people choose to offer.

—THE Commissioner of the Land Office recommends that all pre-emption laws be repealed, because entries may now be made under the Homestead law in all bond sale cases of pre-emption. A Bill before the House contains a provision for this repeal. Another Bill provides that all laws authorizing sales of public land be repealed. This is to prevent speculators from getting hold of lands which should be reserved for actual settlers.

—THE Sultan of Turkey has had built for his own use an armored carriage. It is bullet and grenade proof. The palace is practically in a state of siege. Nobody is allowed to enter unless summoned. The Sultan's alarm is owing to sedition among the troops, who are angry at the way the palace guards are paid, while they are in rags. The reappointment of Osman Pasha, who is unpopular in the Army, as Minister of War, has added fuel to the flames.



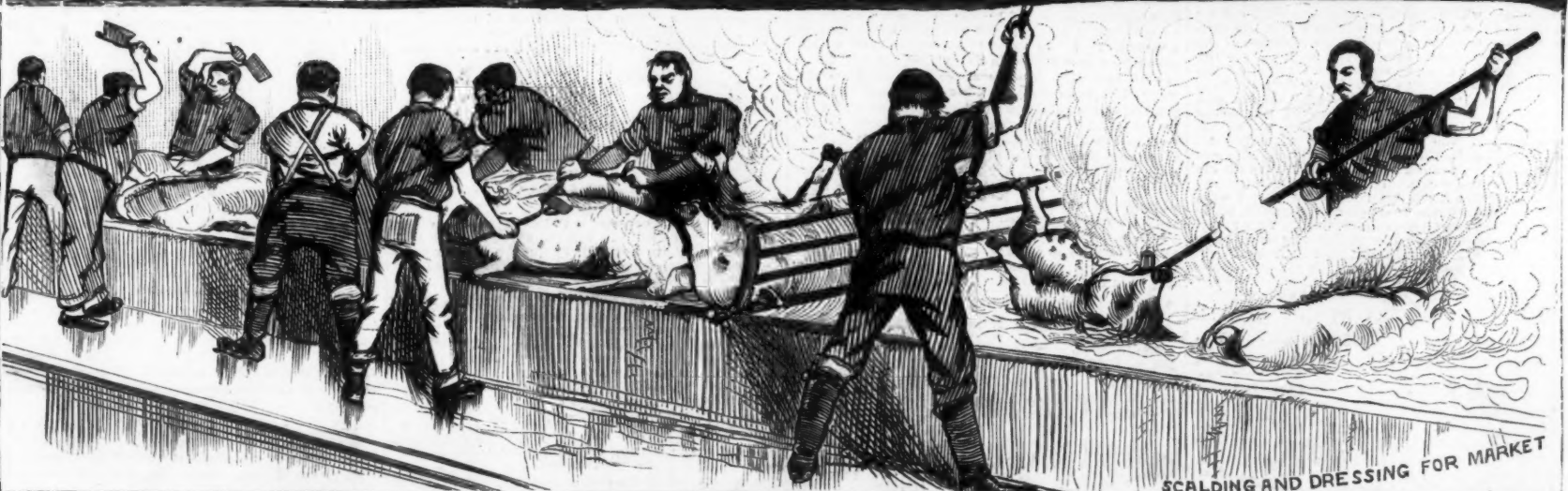
A CHARACTERISTIC STREET SCENE



A FAMILY PARTY—HUDDLING TO KEEP WARM.

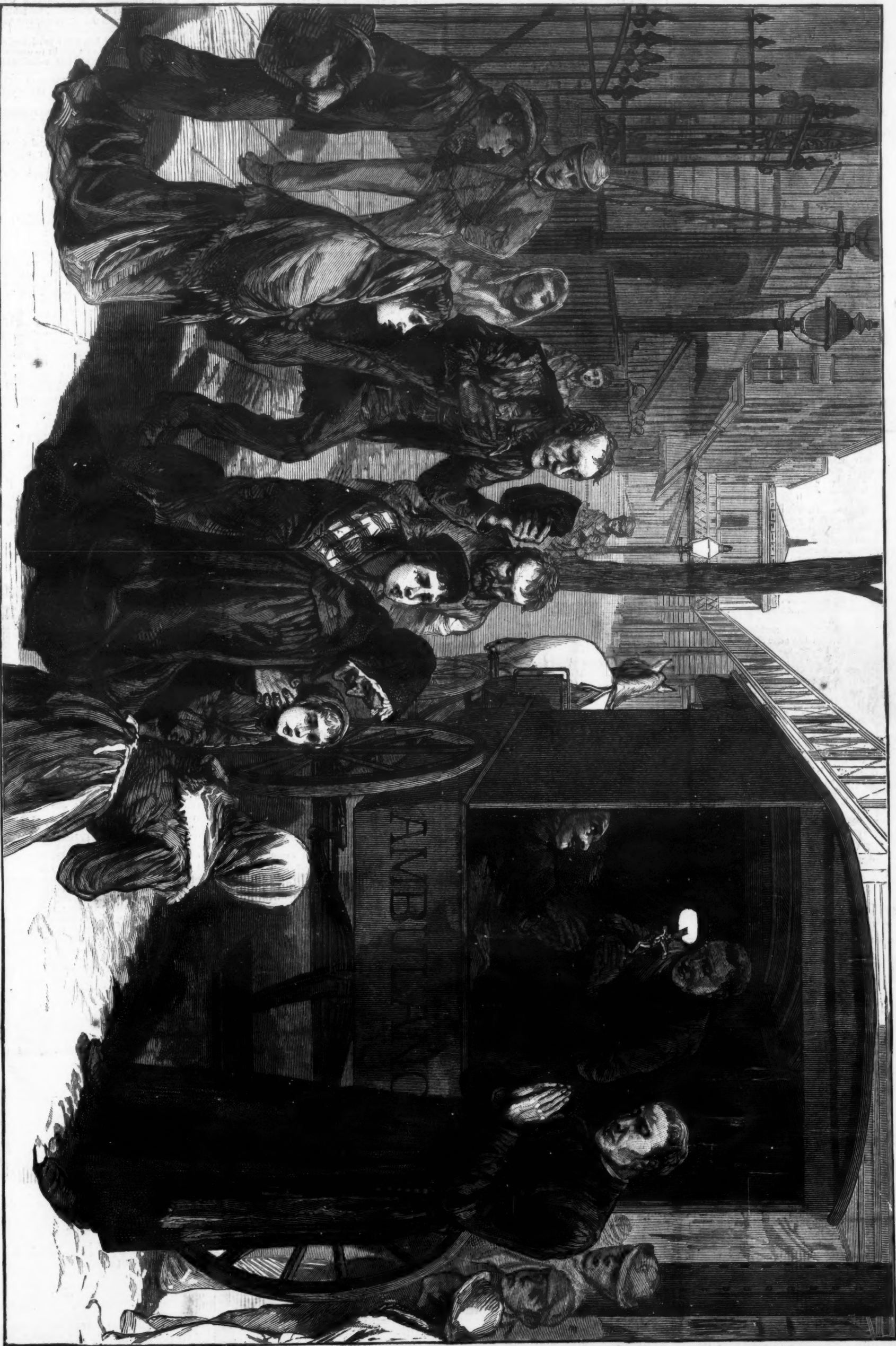


METHOD OF KILLING HOGS



SCALDING AND DRESSING FOR MARKET

OHIO.—THE GREAT BUSINESS INTEREST OF CINCINNATI—ITS PRACTICAL AND ITS DISAGREEABLE PHASES.
FROM SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 295.



NEW YORK CITY.—AN INCIDENT OF THE HOSPITAL AMBULANCE SERVICE.—PRAYING FOR THE DYING.—FROM SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 295.

IN THE SNOW.

THE faultless grace of that guileless face
As I saw it under her hood in the snow;
The blushing tint of the sunbeam's glint
As it cast athwart her its softest glow!

The long-lashed eyes bent in shy surprise;
The brown bright hair touched by fleecy white;
The red, curved mouth that should fear no drought
Of kisses pure as its breath was light!

My callous heart felt a strange thrill dart
To its inmost core as the small pink hands
Closed round my neck, then, at mother's beck,
Unclassed their tender and trustful bands!

A street-crossing o'er the small maid I bore—
A rosebud circled by lilies white.
And a baby's kiss—her grave thanks for this,
Has saddened yet warmed my soul to-night!

JOHN MORAN.

HEART AND SCIENCE:

A STORY OF THE PRESENT TIME.

By WILKIE COLLINS.

[The Right of Translation is Reserved.]

CHAPTER XLV.

THE first signs of reviving life had begun to appear when the maid answered the bell. In a few minutes more it was possible to raise Mrs. Gallilee and place her on the sofa. Having so far assisted the servant, Mr. Gallilee took Zoe by the hand and drew back. Launched by the terrible scene which she had witnessed from her hiding-place, the child stood by her father's side in silence. The two waited together, watching Mrs. Gallilee.

She looked wildly round the room. Discovering that she was alone with the members of her family, she became composed—her mind slowly recovered its balance. Her first thought was for herself.

"Has that woman disfigured me?" she said, to the maid.

Knowing nothing of what had happened, the woman was at a loss to understand her.

"Bring me a glass," she said. The maid found a hand-glass in the bedroom and presented it to her. She looked at herself—and drew a long breath of relief. That first anxiety at an end, she spoke to her husband.

"Where is Carmina?"

"Out of the house—thank God!"

The answer seemed to bewilder her; she appealed to the maid:

"Did he say thank God?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Can you tell me nothing? Who knows where Carmina has gone?"

"Joseph knows, ma'am. He heard Doctor Benjulia give the address to the cabman."

"Send Joseph up here."

"No!" said Mr. Gallilee.

His wife eyed him with astonishment.

"Why not?" she asked.

He said quietly, "I forbid it."

"Mrs. Gallilee turned to the servant. 'Go to my room and bring me another bonnet and a veil. Stop!' she tried to rise, and sank back. 'I must have something to strengthen me. Get the *sal volatile*.'"

The maid left the room. Mr. Gallilee followed her as far as the door—still leading his little daughter.

"Go back, my dear, to your sister in the schoolroom," he said. "I am distressed, Zoe; be a good girl and you will console me. Say the same to Maria. It will be dull for you, I am afraid. Be patient, my child, and try to bear it for a while."

"May I whisper something?" said Zoe.

"Will Carmina die?"

"God forbid!"

"Will they bring her back here?"

In her eagerness, the child spoke above a whisper. Mrs. Gallilee heard the question, and answered it.

"They will bring Carmina back," she said, "the moment I can get out."

Zoe looked at her father. "Do you say that?" she asked.

He shook his head gravely, and told her again to go to the schoolroom. On the first landing she stopped, and looked back. "I'll be good, papa," she said, and went on up the stairs. Having reached the schoolroom, she became the object of many questions—not one of which she answered. Followed by the dog, she sat down in a corner. "What are you thinking about?" her sister inquired. This time she was willing to reply. "I'm thinking about Carmina."

Mr. Gallilee closed the door when Zoe left him. He took a chair, without speaking to his wife or looking at her.

"What are you here for?" she asked.

"I want to see what you do."

The servant returned and administered a strong dose of *sal volatile*. Strengthened by the stimulant, Mrs. Gallilee was able to rise.

"My head is giddy," she said, as she took the maid's arm; "but I think I can get down-stairs with your help."

Mr. Gallilee silently followed them out. At the head of the stairs the giddiness increased. Firm as her resolution might be, it gave way before the bodily injury Mrs. Gallilee had received. Her husband's help was again needed to take her to her bedroom. She stopped them at the ante-chamber, still obstinately bent on following her own designs. "I shall be better directly," she said; "put me on the sofa." The maid relieved her of her bonnet and veil, and asked respectfully if there was any other service required. She looked defiantly at her husband, and reiterated the order "Send for Joseph." Intelligent resolution is sometimes shaken; the obstinacy of a weak creature—man or animal—is immovable. Mr. Gallilee dismissed the maid with these words: "I will speak to Joseph myself

down-stairs." His wife heard him with amazement and contempt.

"Are you in your right senses?" she asked.

He paused on his way out. "You were always hard and headstrong," he said, sadly.

"I knew that. A cleverer man than I am might have found out how wicked you are."

She lay, thinking, indifferent to anything he could say to her. "Are you not ashamed?" he asked, wonderingly. "Are you not even sorry?" She paid no heed to him. He left her.

Descending to the hall, he was met by Joseph. "Doctor Benjulia has come back, sir. He wishes to see you."

"Where is he?"

"In the library."

"Wait, Joseph; I have something to say to you. If your mistress asks you to what place Miss Carmina has been removed, I forbid you to tell her. If you have mentioned it to any of the other servants—it's quite likely they may have asked you, isn't it?" he said, falling into his old habit for a moment. "If you have mentioned it to the others," he resumed, "I forbid them to tell her. That's all, my good man; that's all."

To his own surprise, Joseph regarded his master with a feeling of sincere respect. Mr. Gallilee entered the library.

"How is she?" he asked, eager for news of Carmina.

"The worse for being moved," Benjulia replied. "What about your wife?"

Answering that question, Mr. Gallilee mentioned the precautions that he had taken to keep the secret of Teresa's address.

"You need be under no anxiety about that," said Benjulia. "I have left orders that Mrs. Gallilee is not to be admitted. There is a serious necessity for keeping her out. In these cases of partial catalepsy, there is no saying when the change may come. When it does come, I won't answer for her niece's reason, if those two see each other again. Send for your own medical man. The girl is his patient, and he is the person on whom the responsibility rests. Let the servant take that card to him directly. We can meet in consultation at the house."

He wrote a line on one of his visiting cards. It was at once sent to Mr. Null.

"There's another matter to be settled before I go," Benjulia proceeded. "Here are some papers, which I have received from your lawyer, Mr. Mool. They relate to a slander, which your wife unfortunately repeated—"

Mr. Gallilee got up from his chair. "Don't take my mind back to that—pray don't!" he pleaded, earnestly. "I can't bear it, Doctor Benjulia—I can't bear it! Please to excuse my rudeness; it isn't intentional—I don't know myself what's the matter with me. I've always led a quiet life, sir; I'm not fit for such things as these. Don't suppose I speak selfishly. I'll do what I can, if you will kindly spare me."

He might as well have appealed to the sympathy of the table at which they were sitting. Benjulia was absolutely incapable of understanding the state of mind which these words revealed.

"Can you take these papers to your wife?" he asked. "I called here this evening—being the person to blame—to set the matter right. As it is, I leave her to make the discovery for herself. I desire to hold no more communication with your wife. Have you anything to say to me before I go?"

"Only one thing more. Is there any harm in my calling at the house to ask how Carmina goes on?"

"As often as you like—provided Mrs. Gallilee doesn't accompany you. If she's obstinate, it may not be amiss to give your wife a word of warning. In my opinion, the old nurse is not likely to let her off, next time, with her life. I've had a little talk with that curious foreign savage. I said: 'You have committed what we consider in England a murderous assault. If Mrs. Gallilee doesn't mind the public exposure, you may find yourself in a prison.' She snapped her fingers in my face. 'Suppose I find myself with the hangman's rope round my neck,' she said, 'what do I care, so long as Carmina is delivered from her aunt?' After that pretty answer, she sat down by the girl's bedside, and burst out crying."

Mr. Gallilee listened absently; his mind still dwelt on Carmina.

"I meant well," he said, "when I asked you to take her out of this house. It's no wonder if I was wrong. The strange part of it is, that you seem to have been mistaken in allowing her to be moved."

Benjulia listened with a grim smile; Mr. Gallilee's presumption amused him.

"I wonder how much your brain would weigh at a post-mortem examination," he remarked. "Didn't I tell you that moving her was the least of two risks? If you want to know what the other risk was, haven't you had my opinion? I have plainly pointed out what the danger is, if Miss Carmina sees your wife on the recovery of her senses. Could we have kept them apart if they had been both in the same house? When I do a thing at my time of life, Mr. Gallilee—don't think me conceited—I know why I do it."

While he was speaking of himself in these terms, he might have said something more.

He might have added, that his dread of the loss of Carmina's reason really meant his dread of a commonplace termination to an exceptionally interesting case. He might also have acknowledged that he was not yielding obedience to the rules of professional etiquette, in confiding the patient to her regular medical attendant, but following the suggestions of his own critical judgment. His experience, brief as it had been, had satisfied him that stupid Mr. Null's course of treatment could be trusted to let the instructive progress of the malady proceed. Mr. Null would treat the symptoms in perfect good faith—without a suspicion of the nervous hysteria which, in such a constitution as Carmina's, threatened to establish

itself, in course of time, as the hidden cause. These motives of action—not only excused, but ennobled, by their scientific connection with the interests of Medical Research—he might readily have avowed, under more favorable circumstances. With his grand discovery still barely within reach, Doctor Benjulia stood committed, even with simple Mr. Gallilee, to a system of diplomatic reserve.

He took his hat and stick, and walked out into the hall. "Can I be of any further use?" he asked, carelessly. "You will hear about the patient from Mr. Null."

"You won't desert poor Carmina?" said Mr. Gallilee. "You will see her yourself, from time to time—won't you?"

"Don't be afraid; I'll look after her." He spoke earnestly, in saying this. Carmina's case had already suggested new ideas. Even the civilized savage of modern physiology can sometimes be a grateful man.

Mr. Gallilee opened the door for him.

"By-the-by," he added, as he stepped out, "what's become of Zoe?"

"She's up-stairs, in the schoolroom."

"Tell her, when she wants to be tickled again, to let me know. Good-evening."

Mr. Gallilee returned to the upper part of the house, with the papers left by Benjulia in his hand. Arrived at the dressing-room door, he hesitated. The papers were inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to his wife. Secured in this way from inquisitive eyes, there was no necessity for personally presenting them. He went on to the schoolroom, and beckoned to the parlor-maid to come out and speak to him on the landing.

Having instructed her to deliver the papers—telling her mistress that they had been left at the house by Doctor Benjulia—he dismissed the woman from duty. "You needn't return," he said; "I'll look after the children myself."

Maria was busy with her book; and even idle Zoe was employed!

She was writing at the schoolroom desk; and she looked up in confusion when her father appeared. Unsuspecting Mr. Gallilee took it for granted that his favorite daughter was employed on a writing lesson—following Maria's industrious example for once. "Good children!" he said, looking affectionately from one to the other, "I won't disturb you; go on." He took a chair, satisfied—comforted, even—to be in the same room with the girls.

If he had placed himself nearer to the desk, he might have seen that Zoe had been thinking of Carmina to some purpose.

Of the two directed envelopes which Ovid had left for the child on the day of his departure, one still remained. Now and then she had thought of writing to him again, but her reluctance to encounter the exertion of spelling had prevailed. Zoe had been long since reported to be beyond the reach of hope. In this particular. Words of one syllable she had contrived to learn—and there she had stopped. In writing the longer words, she got as far as the first syllable, and left them there in a state of abridgment. Ovid, on this peculiar system, became "Ov," Miss Minerva shorn of one "s" appeared as "Mis Min." As for stops and capital letters, she left them to the correcting hand of the governess—admitted, under compulsion, that such things did exist when they were shown to her—and then consigned them to oblivion as soon as the copy-book was closed.

The effect produced on the mind of the child, by the events which had followed Teresa's arrival resembled the effect produced on the mind of her father.

Out of her first confusion and terror, one distinct idea emerged—the pitied Carmina with all her heart. By natural association, the desire to help Carmina made itself felt next. Dwelling on these results, Zoe's slowly working mental process, in search of some superior person who might help her—some special and delightful person, who would not say, "My dear, this is too serious a matter for a child like you"—arrived at the remembrance of Ovid, and recognized in that good friend and brother the ally of whom she stood in need. With a child's sensitiveness to ridicule, she remembered that "the others had laughed at her" when she first talked of writing to Ovid. She might, perhaps, have confided her design to her father, if her small experience had seen him occupying a masterful position in the house. But she had seen him, as everybody else had seen him, "afraid of Mamma." The doubt whether he might not "tell Mamma," decided her on keeping her secret. As the event proved, the one person who informed Ovid of the terrible necessity that existed for his return was the little sister whom it had been his last kind effort to console when he left England.

When Mr. Gallilee entered the room, Zoe had just reached the end of her letter:

"dear ov you come back car is ill she wants you be quick be quick don't say i writ this mis min is gone i hate books i like you so."

With the pen still in her hand, the wary writer looked round at her father. She had her directed envelope (sadly crumpled) in her pocket; but she was afraid to take it out. Maria, she thought, would know what to do in my place. Horrid Maria!

Fortune, using the affairs of the household as an instrument, befriended Zoe. In a minute more her opportunity arrived. The parlor-maid unexpectedly returned. She addressed Mr. Gallilee with the air of mystery in which English servants, in possession of a message, especially delight. "If you please, sir, Joseph wishes to speak to you."

"Where is he?"

"Outside, sir."

"Tell him to come in."

Thanks to the etiquette of the servants' hall—which did not permit Joseph to present himself, voluntarily, in the regions above the drawing-room, without being first repre-

sented by an ambassador—attention was now diverted from the children. Zoe folded her letter, inclosed it in the envelope, and hid it in her pocket.

Joseph appeared. "I beg your pardon, sir, I don't quite know whether I ought to disturb my mistress. Mr. Le Frank has called, and asked if he can see her."

Mr. Gallilee consulted the parlor-maid.

"Was your mistress asleep when I sent you to her?"

"No, sir. She told me to light the reading-lamp, and to bring her a cup of tea."

On those rare former occasions, when Mrs. Gallilee was ill, her attentive husband never left it to the servants to consult her wishes. That time had gone by for ever.

"You can tell your mistress, Joseph, that Mr. Le Frank is here."

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE slander on which Mrs. Gallilee had reckoned, as a means of separating Ovid and Carmina, was now a slander refuted by unanswerable proof. And the man whose exertions had achieved this result was her own lawyer—the agent whom she had designed to employ in asserting that claim of the guardian over the ward which Teresa had defied.

The relations between Mr. Mool and herself were at an end. There she lay helpless—her authority set at naught; her person outraged by a brutal attack—there she lay, urged to action by every reason that a resolute woman could have for asserting her power, and avenging her wrong, without a creature to take her part, without an accomplice to serve her purpose.

She got on her feet with the resolution of despair. Her heart sank—the room whirled round her—she dropped back on the sofa. In a recumbent position, the giddiness subsided. She could ring the hand-bell on the table at her side. "Send instantly for Mr. Null," she said to the maid. "If he is out, let the messenger follow him wherever he may be."

The messenger came back with a note. Mr. Null would call on Mrs. Gallilee as soon as possible. He was then engaged in attendance on Miss Carmina.

At that discovery, Mrs. Gallilee's last reserves of independent resolution gave way. The services of her own medical attendant were only at her disposal when Carmina had done with him! The address, which she had thus far tried vainly to discover, stared her in the face at the top of the letter; the house was within five minutes' walk—and she was not even able to cross the room! For the first time in her life, Mrs. Gallilee's imperious spirit acknowledged defeat. For the first time in her life she asked herself the despicable question: Who can I find to help me?

Some one knocked at the door.

"Who is it?" she cried.

Joseph's voice answered her. "Mr. Le Frank has called, ma'am, and wishes to know if you can see him."

She never stopped to think. She never even sent for the maid to see to her personal appearance. The horror of her own helplessness drove her on. Here was the man, whose timely betrayal of Carmina had stopped her on her way to Ovid, in the nick of time! Here was the self-devoted instrument waiting for the passive hand.

"I'll see Mr. Le Frank," she said. "Show him up."

The music-master looked round the obscurely-lit room, and bowed to the recumbent figure on the sofa.

"I fear I disturb you, madam, at an inconvenient time."

"I am suffering from illness, Mr. Le Frank; but I am able to see you—as you see."

She stopped there. Now, when she saw him, and heard him, some perverse hesitation in her began to doubt him. Now, when it was too late, she weakly tried to put herself on her guard. What a decay of energy (she felt it herself) in the ready and resolute woman, equal to any emergency at other times! "To what am I to attribute the favor of your visit?" she resumed.

Even her voice failed her; it faltered in spite of her efforts to steady it. Mr. Le Frank's mind was already set at ease. His vanity drew its own encouraging conclusion—Mrs. Gallilee was afraid of him.

"I am anxious to know how I stand in your estimation," he replied. "Early this evening, I left a few lines here, inclosing a letter—with my compliments. Have you received the letter?"

"Yes."

"Have you read it?"

Mrs. Gallilee hesitated. Mr. Le Frank smiled.

"I won't trouble you, madam, for any more direct reply," he said; "I will speak plainly. Be so good as to tell me plainly, on your side, which I am—a man who has disgraced himself by stealing a letter? or a man who has distinguished himself by doing you a service?"

An unpleasant alternative, neatly defined! To disavow Mr. Le Frank or to use Mr. Le Frank—there was the case for Mrs. Gallilee's consideration. She was incapable of pronouncing judgment; the mere effort of decision fatigued and irritated her. She could see the position in which she had placed herself—and she could see submission as the easiest way out of it. A mean villain had been admitted to a private interview with her, of her own free will. Why make an enemy of him after that? Why not make use of him? Once more, the intolerable sense of her own helplessness decided her. "I can't deny," she said, with weary resignation, "that you have done me a service."

He rose, and made a generous return for the confidence that had been placed in him. In other words, he repeated his magnificent bow.

"We understand each other," he said—and sat down again. "If I can be of any further

service, madam, in keeping an eye on your niece, trust me."

"Is that said, Mr. Le Frank, out of devotion to me?"

"My devotion to you might wear out," he answered, audaciously. "You may trust my feelings towards your niece to the last—I never forget an injury. Is it indiscreet to inquire how you mean to keep Miss Carmina from joining her lover at Quebec? Does a guardian's authority extend to locking a young lady up in her room?"

Mrs. Gallilee felt the underlying familiarity in these questions—elaborately concealed as it was under an assumption of respect.

"My niece is no longer in my house," she answered, coldly.

"Gone?" cried Mr. Le Frank.

She corrected the expression. "Removed," she said, and dropped the subject there.

Mr. Le Frank took the subject up again. "Removed, I presume, under the care of her nurse?" he rejoined.

The nurse? What did he know about the nurse? "May I ask—?" Mrs. Gallilee began.

He smiled indulgently, and stopped her there.

"You are not quite yourself to-night," he said.

"Permit me to remind you that your niece's letter to Mr. Ovid Vere is explicit, and that I took the liberty of reading it before I left it at your house."

Mrs. Gallilee listened in silence, conscious that she had committed another error. She had carefully excluded from her confidence a man who was already in possession of her secrets! Mr. Le Frank's courteous sympathy forbade him to take advantage of the position of superiority which he now held.

"I will do myself the honor of calling again," he said, "when you are better able to place the right estimate on my humble offers of service. I wouldn't fatigue you, Mrs. Gallilee, for the world! At the same time, permit me to put one last question which ought not to be delayed. When Miss Carmina left you, did she take away her writing-desk and her keys?"

"No."

"Allow me to suggest that she may send for them at any moment."

Before it was possible to ask for an explanation, Joseph presented himself again. Mr. Null was waiting down-stairs. Mrs. Gallilee arranged that he should be admitted when she rang her bell. Mr. Le Frank approached the sofa, when they were alone, and returned to his suggestion in a whisper.

"Mrs. Gallilee! There may be discoveries to be made among your niece's papers of the last importance to your interests. We don't know what correspondence may have been going on, in which the nurse and the governess have been concerned. After we have already intercepted a letter, hesitation is absurd! You are not equal to the effort yourself. I know the room. Don't be afraid of discovery; I have a naturally soft footfall—and my excuse is ready, if somebody else has a soft footfall, too. Leave it to me."

He lit a candle as he spoke. But for that allusion to the nurse, Mrs. Gallilee might have ordered him to blow it out again. "I'll call to-morrow," he said, without troubling her to reply—and slipped out of the room.

At the moment when Mr. Null was announced, Mrs. Gallilee pushed up the shade over the globe of the lamp. She had her own reasons for wanting a little more light.

His timid look, his confused manner, when he made the conventional apologies, told her at once that Teresa had spoken, and that he knew what had happened. Even he had never before been so soothing and so attentive. But he forgot, or he was afraid, to consult appearances by asking what was the matter before he felt the pulse, and took the temperature, and wrote his prescription. Not a word was uttered by Mrs. Gallilee until the medical formalities came to an end. "Is there anything more that I can do?" he asked.

"You can tell me," she said, "when I shall be well again."

Mr. Null was polite; Mr. Null was sympathetic. Mrs. Gallilee might be herself again in a day or two, or Mrs. Gallilee might be unhappily confined to her room for some little time. He had hope in his prescription, and hope in perfect quiet and repose—he would suggest the propriety of going to bed at once, and would not fail to call early the next morning.

"Sit down again," said Mrs. Gallilee.

Mr. Null turned pale, and obeyed. He foresaw what was coming.

"You have been in attendance on Miss Carmina. I wish to know what her illness is."

Mr. Null began to prevaricate at the outset.

"The case causes us serious anxiety. The complications are formidable. Doctor Ben-julia himself—"

"In plain words, Mr. Null, can she be removed?"

This produced a definite answer. "Quite impossible."

She only ventured to put her next question after waiting a little to control herself.

"Is that foreign woman, the nurse—the only nurse—in attendance?"

"Don't speak of her, Mrs. Gallilee! A dreadful woman; coarse, furious, a perfect savage. When I suggested a second nurse—"

"I understand. You asked just now if you could do anything for me. You can do me a great service—you can recommend me a trustworthy lawyer."

Mr. Null was surprised. As the old medical attendant of the family, he was not unacquainted with the legal adviser. He mentioned Mr. Mool's name.

"Mr. Mool has forfeited my confidence," Mrs. Gallilee announced. "Can you, or can you not, recommend a lawyer?"

"Oh, certainly! My own lawyer."

"You will find writing materials on the table behind me. I won't keep you more than five minutes. I want you to write from my dictation."

"My dear lady, in your present condition you—"

"Do as I tell you! My head is quiet while I lie down. Even a woman in my condition can say what she means to do. I shall not close my eyes to-night unless I can feel that I have put that wretch in her right place. Who are your lawyers?"

Mr. Null mentioned the names, and took up his pen.

"Introduce me in the customary form," Mrs. Gallilee proceeded, "and then refer the lawyers either to Mr. Mool, or to the will of the late Mr. Robert Graywell, if I must prove that I am the guardian. Is it done?"

It due time it was done.

"Tell them next how my niece has been taken away from me and where she has been taken to."

To the best of his ability, Mr. Null complied.

"Now," said Mrs. Gallilee, "write what I mean to do!"

The prospect of being revenged on Teresa revived her. For the moment at least she looked, she spoke, like herself again.

Mr. Null turned over to a new leaf with a hand that trembled a little. The dictating voice pronounced these words:

"In the exercise of my authority, I forbid the woman Teresa to act in the capacity of nurse to Miss Carmina, and even to enter the room in which that young lady is now lying ill. I further warn this person that my niece will be restored to my care the moment her medical attendants allow her to be removed. And I desire my legal advisers to act on these instructions to-morrow morning."

Mr. Null finished his task in silent dismay. He took out his handkerchief and wiped his forehead.

"Is there any very terrible effort required in saying those few words—even to a shattered creature like me?" Mrs. Gallilee asked, bitterly.

"Let me hear that the lawyers have got their instructions when you come to-morrow morning. Good-night."

At last Mr. Null got away. As he softly closed the dressing-room door, the serious question still dwelt on his mind—What would Teresa do?

(To be continued.)

A RURAL SHEET AND PILLOW-CASE PARTY.

HOW joyous are the good old fashions, after all! How full of innocent mirth, how jubilant with freedom, how rosy with a life that is ever at full tide! Our illustration gives a true picture of this most enjoyable piece of honest buffoonery, and should we not all, for once in a way, assume the motley and nod the cap and jangle the bells? Behold the start in the long sleighs, the "beautiful snow" two feet deep. Over the ordinary and necessary attire is the sheet, over the sheet on the head the pillow-case. Under the pillow-case the all-concealing mask. Nobody knows his or her neighbor, and can only guess, as some very shrewdly do. The arrival at the old-fashioned country house is announced by the blowing of fish-horns, to the anger of the house-dog and the delight of the performers. A hearty welcome awaits the revellers, and they are ushered through the hall into the low-ceilinged drawing-room, where vigorous efforts are made by certain gentlemen to discover some bright particular "woman in white." The fun grows fast and furious. Young men become amiable, baldheads amorous, lovers take advantage of the situation for furtive embraces, and the children, half-scared, yell between fun and fear. Hey! and the piano and fiddle start up a Virginia Reel, and thirty couples foot it merrily to music that would make the milstones leap. "Hands across!" "Change your partner!" "Up and down the middle!" What laughing, talking, exclaiming, shrieking! What pressure of hands! What peeping behind pillow-cases! What penetrating of masks! The last couple danced down. Presto! pillow-cases and masks disappear, and then ensues such a babel of voices as partners recognize one another! "You, Ed? Impossible! You Miss Maria? Now, Mrs. Bowler, why I thought you were—." Imagine my mistake, you, Isabel, for Hattie Jones." The announcement of supper causes a new and by no means unpleasant sensation, for the drive through the snow and the Virginia Reel have served to stimulate healthy appetites. To see that well-dressed, fashionable crowd passing down-stairs sheetless, pillow-caseless, one would imagine it emerging from a gigantic bandbox en route to a swell dinner on Murray Hill.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

BUSINESS dispatches from Kingston, Jamaica, state that a large portion of the city was burned on the 12th instant, involving a loss of \$15,000,000. The burnt district included wharves, warehouses, banks and other buildings which at this season of the year contain large stocks of sugar, rum and other merchandise awaiting shipment. The fire, which was of incendiary origin, began in a quantity of shingles in a lumber yard, and, as a high wind prevailed, immediately gained great proportions. Four hundred stores in all were destroyed. Buildings regarded as fireproof did not escape destruction, as nearly every one of that class which the fire attacked succumbed to the flames. Five persons are known to have been burned to death. A new law will be passed prohibiting the use of shingles there hereafter.

Kingston, which is the capital and principal commercial city and seaport of Jamaica, is situated on the south coast of the island and has a fine harbor. The principal buildings are, or were, the churches, chapels, synagogues, a hospital and other charitable institutions, a free school, the workhouse, penitentiary, a collegiate and a university school and a Baptist college. There was also in the city several banks, a theatre and an ashenum. Five daily newspapers are published there. The population is upwards of 50,000, the city derives its greatest importance from its situation as a commercial station on the route between Europe and Central America. The harbor is landlocked, and will float the largest ships. Most of the trade of Jamaica passes through Kingston.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

HON. HUGH CULLING EARDLEY CHILDERS, who succeeds Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the British Exchequer, has for twenty-two years been prominent in the House of Commons as member for Pontefract. Born in London, June 25th, 1827, he graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1850, and sailed the same year for Australia. He settled in the new colony of Victoria, took an active part in politics, was speedily elected to the Colonial Parliament for the town of Portland, and filled the

post of Commissioner of Trade and Customs in the first Government of that colony. Returning to England as Agent-General for Victoria in 1857, he was elected to Parliament in 1860, made his mark at once in the House, and was influential in putting an end to the system of penal transportation to Australia. He acted as Lord of the Admiralty in 1864-65, was Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1865-66, and was a Royal Commissioner in the law courts in 1867. In the Gladstone Cabinet of 1868, Mr. Childers held the post of First Lord of the Admiralty until March, 1871, and effected important changes in the administration of naval affairs. In 1872 he again became Agent-General of Victoria and also Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. His re-election to Parliament on that occasion was memorable as the first instance in England of a political election by ballot. Mr. Childers is author of pamphlets on free trade, railway policy and national education, is chairman of the Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and a director of many banking, steamship and railway enterprises. He visited the United States and Canada in 1875. Upon Mr. Gladstone's accession to power in 1880 Mr. Childers entered his Cabinet as War Secretary, which position he has since held.

A MEMORIAL ALTAR AND REREDOS.

A BEAUTIFUL altar and reredos, in commemoration of the late Bishop Odenheimer, who was greatly beloved by New Jersey Episcopalians, has recently been erected in the chancel of Christ Church, Newark. The altar is of Caen stone, except the top slab, which is a piece of pure white Carrara marble, free from blemish. The front of the altar is divided into three panels, each of which is adorned with rich emblematic carving. On one end of this altar will be carved an inscription commemorating the bishop's life. The reredos is of the same kind of stone as the body of the altar, and is eighteen feet high. It is in three panels, the centre one containing a sculptured crucifix. The figure of the Saviour on this is free from the expression of agony too frequently seen on crucifixes. The side panels contain niches for the reception of figures, over each of which is a canopy surmounted by a carved cornice and floriated cresting.

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Two Hundred and Forty-four Earthquakes are known to have occurred during 1881, of which eighty-six were in Winter, sixty-one in Autumn, fifty-six in Spring, and forty-one in Summer.

A Welding Powder, named antimonoid, has been in use for some time past in Germany, and found to be of great efficiency. It consists of four parts of iron turnings, three parts of borax, two parts of borate of iron, and one part of water.

Electrical Motors have now been introduced at several French collieries. A Gramme machine has been in use for some time past at the Blancy mine, and others are at work in the Thibaud mines, belonging to the Terre-Noire Company, and at the Mine de la Peronniere.

A German Patent has just been taken out for the manufacture of bottles, etc., from cast-iron, containing twelve per cent. of silicon, a compound which is said to resist the action of the strongest acids. It is also recommended for the iron plates of zinc and iron galvanic batteries.

The Largest and most elaborate organ in the world is now being built in Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart, for the cathedral at Riga. It will be so constructed that it can be played from an upper gallery or from below. The whole upper portion is to be blown by gas motors, and the lower part by hand. Thus, two people will be able to play at the same time—one playing the solo, whilst the other plays the tutti. The instrument will cost about \$22,000.

A New Mechanical Contrivance for utilizing solar heat has recently been patented by a Washington expert, which seems to combine cheapness, simplicity and efficiency. The inventor, Mr. William Calver, uses a number of mirrors, arranged in rows upon a frame, so fixed that they can be converged upon any one point, and it is said with his apparatus melts requiring a temperature of seven hundred degrees to melt them are soon reduced to a liquid state.

Some French Chemists have succeeded in obtaining oxalic acid from the waste of shoemakers' and saddlers' shops, and others where leather is used; also from woollen rags, horns, hair, etc. For this purpose these residues are treated with one part of sulphuric acid and four of water, and the mass thus obtained is subjected to the action of one part of nitric acid and three of water, at a temperature of about 80° C. From the digestion of this oxalic acid is easily extracted.

At the Celebrated Gartsberrie works of the Messrs. Baird, near Glasgow, Scotland, the gases that were formerly wasted in making iron are now made to do double duty. Not only have they been utilized by being put to the heating of boilers and other kindred work, but before this is done they are made to yield the tar, ammonia, etc., which they contain. This is effected without affecting the smelting process, or at all interfering with the value of the work formerly performed by these so-called waste products.

Experiments recently made in Germany promise to overcome the difficulty heretofore experienced in the use of the telephone for long distances where the wires are laid underground. The details of the new scheme are not made public, but it was found on the underground cable that runs from Cologne to Elberfeld that messages were safely conveyed a distance of more than thirty miles, and this in spite of the fact that the rest of the wires in the cable were used at the same time for other purposes.

Death-roll of the Week.

DECEMBER 21ST.—At Newport, Ky., General Sidney Burbank, U.S.A., retired, aged 74. December 21st.—At Waverly, N. Y., Caleb Hill, father of Lieutenant-governor-elect Hill, aged 80; at Newport, R. I., Rev. William Leverett, a Baptist clergyman, aged 82; at San Remo, Italy, Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, a well-known artist in water colors, aged 65. December 20th.—In New York city, Dr. Amos Johnson, a well-known dentist, aged 78; at Baltimore, Md., James H. Barney, ex-City Collector, aged 63; at Washington, D. C., Alexander Gardner, photographer with the Army of the Potomac, aged 61; at London, Eng., Frances Maria Kelly, the oldest English actress, aged 92; at Paris, France, Charles Alexander Lachaud, the eminent French lawyer, aged 64. December 11th.—At Wauwatosa, Wis., Josiah A. Noonan, formerly a prominent journalist and politician, aged 69; at Paris, France, William Galignani, last of the well-known family of that name. December 12th.—In New York city, Robert L. Stuart, a wealthy sugar refiner, distinguished for his benevolence, aged 76; at Princeton, N. J., Rev. Dr. Alfred Stubbs, for forty-three years rector of Christ Church, aged 67; at London, England, Sir Thomas Watson, one of the Queen's physicians, aged 90; at Rome, Italy, Michelangelo Castani, Duke of Sermoneta, a distinguished scholar and artist, aged 78. December 13th.—At Bayonne, N. J., Henry L. Stephens, a popular humorous artist, aged 80; at Buffalo, N. Y., Captain Joseph E. Wolfe, a tug-boat man, who had saved many persons from drowning; at Baltimore, Md., Daniel Ratcliffe, a well-known member of the Bar, aged 76; at Wilmington, N. C., Rev. Elias Dodson, a prominent Baptist minister.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

LOUIS BLANC bequeathed his library to the City of Paris.

J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS has been nominated to be Judge of the Court of Claims.

THE Bishop of Winchester has declined the Archbishopric of Canterbury, owing to his advanced age.

MR. SPURGEON is rapidly regaining his health and strength at Mentone, where he will spend much of the Winter.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON read her drama "Aurelianus," at Honesdale, Pa., last week, and later in the season will start on a dramatic tour through the West.

GOVERNOR STEPHENS of Georgia has issued a pardon to Captain E. Cox, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the murder of Colonel Robert A. Alston in 1879.

BARON NORDENFJELD is preparing for another Arctic expedition, which will set out from Stockholm next Summer. Wilhelm Schenleub, a Berlin merchant, furnishes money for the journey.

QUEEN VICTORIA recently won, at the Birmingham Cattle and Agricultural Society's exhibition, a premium of \$250 for a short-horn Hereford from her Windsor farm, taking the prize in the form of a cup of that value.

GOVERNOR LONG of Massachusetts has appointed Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court. He is about forty-two years old, served honorably in the war, and has won a fine reputation as a lawyer.

ADVICES from South Africa say that Cetewayo has signed the Zulu settlement, and will return to Zululand early in January. A British resident and a military escort will accompany him to Ulandi, where he will be installed king.

EX-GOVERNOR ISRAEL WASHBURN, of Maine, is suffering from paralysis, which affects his entire body below the waist. Despite his nearly seventy years, however, he is full of courage, and declares himself determined to recover.

COLONEL WILLOUGHBY WILLIAMS, of Nashville, owed \$300,000 at the end of the war. Though then nearly seventy years old, he went to work, and before his death, which occurred a few days ago, he had paid every cent of his debts.

SENATOR LAMAR recently lost his long locks because of absence of mind while in a barber's chair. He had asked the barber to "trim" the hair, and then had fallen into a meditative mood. When he awoke he discovered that he had been as a Samson in the hands of a Delilah.

EX-SENATOR TRUMAN SMITH, of Connecticut, recently celebrated his sixty-first birthday. He read the Declaration of Independence at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary, at Litchfield, on July 4th, 1826, and also fifty years later in Litchfield at the centennial celebration in 1876.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH has recovered his health, and is lecturing—nearly every evening. Mr. Gough is now in the sixty-fifth year of his life and the forty-first of his career as a lecturer. It is estimated that he has traveled 448,000 miles and delivered 8,480 lectures to no less than 8,500,000 persons.

THE Old South Church Society of Boston have voted unanimously to continue the salary, \$4,000 a year, of the Rev. Dr. Manning, the lifelong pastor, to his family until April 1st, 1883, and after that period to pay to his family \$3,000 a year for six years. The society also voted to erect a monument to the memory of Dr. Manning.

GENERAL WALLACE, United States Minister, has returned to Constantinople. During his absence he visited Jerusalem, where the Governor and other officers received him in procession. At Cairo, General Wallace was also given a public reception. While there he paid a visit to the Khédive, and had several interviews with Lord Dufferin.

A MEETING held at Athens, Greece, last week, under the Presidency of the rector of the University, telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone congratulations upon the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance upon a public career, and raised some money towards the erection of a statue to him. It has also been decided to confer the citizenship of Athens upon Mr. Gladstone.

REV. DR. E. J. HAMILTON, late Professor in Hanover College, Indiana, and the author of the "Human Mind," a treatise in mental philosophy recently published, and which has attracted a great deal of attention among teachers and students of metaphysics, has been invited to take the place of Dr. Atwater, who has been ill for some time, at Princeton College, New Jersey.

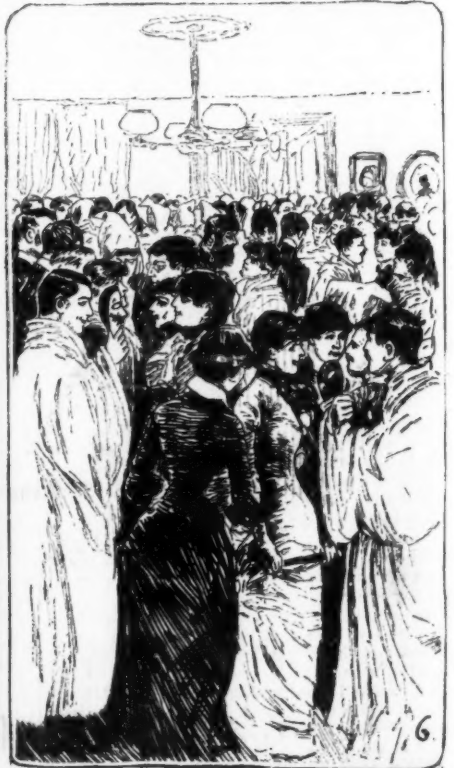
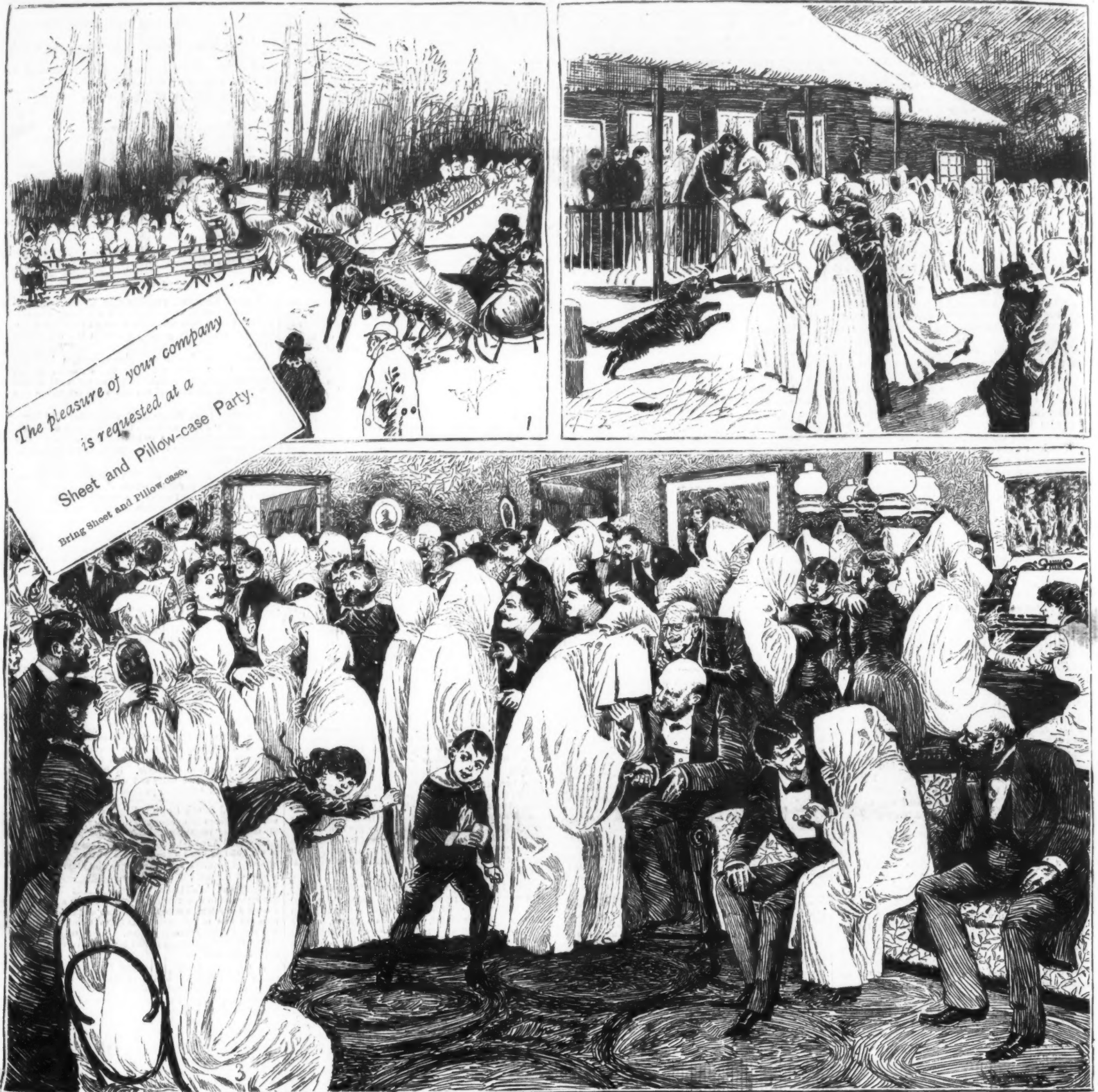
GENERAL ANNE BUFORD, of Kentucky, who created such a stir in religious and sporting circles a few months ago, by joining a church and starting a turf paper at the same time, has left the latter and sued the financial manager for services rendered. The General says the paper has prospered, but his pocket-book has not, and hereafter he will discontinue his attempted reconciliation of religion and racing.

MONTREAL has suffered an irreparable loss by the death of Sir Hugh Allan. He came there from Scotland when fourteen years of age, and acquired a fortune estimated at \$15,000,000. He was president of one of the largest Canadian banks and of twenty-two other corporations, and gave each his personal attention. He was engaged to be married to a lady in Quebec as his second wife. He leaves eight daughters and four sons.

MRS. MARIA APFLEY, who died in Morristown, N. J., last week, had reached the remarkable age of 104 years, 7 months and 3 days. She retained an extraordinary degree of vigor almost to the last, and although enjoying a comfortable home with well-to-do relatives, who were anxious to anticipate every want, she insisted until only a few months ago upon getting up at a very early hour every Monday morning and doing the family washing.

EDWARD D. COOLEY, who recently died at West Springfield, Mass., lived alone in so poor a hotel that it was assessed for taxation at only \$25, while bank books discovered since his death show that he had about \$25,000 at interest. He was a graduate of Amherst College, and it is said that a love affair first made him a recluse. His life was very solitary, and his nearest neighbors had no acquaintance with him. A few books and a gun were his companions, and he was contented to live in rags and equalor.

MILLIONAIRE ROBERT H. BAKER, who died at Racine, Wis., recently, left all his property to members of his family. On reaching the age of twenty-one each child is to have one-third of his or her equal share of the principal and interest, and any unexpended portion of the income thereon paid over. At twenty-five years another one-third, with its unexpended income thereon, is to be received, and at thirty years the final third. The final third is not to be paid until the person entitled to it shall make proof to the trustees that at least one-half of the portions paid over has not been lost, squandered or spent, and on failure to do so the trustees are to retain the unpaid share until the person shall reach the age of thirty-five.



1. ON THE ROAD. 2. THE ARRIVAL AND SURPRISE. 3. IN PERPLEXITY AND DOUBT. 4. GOING DOWN TO DINNER. 5. THE PHANTOM DANCE. 6. UNMASKING.

WINTER PLEASURES.—A SHEET AND PILLOW-CASE PARTY IN THE COUNTRY.—SEE PAGE 299.



MASSACHUSETTS.—HON. ALBERT PALMER, MAYOR-ELECT OF BOSTON.

HON. ALBERT PALMER,
MAYOR-ELECT OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

At the municipal election in Boston on the 12th instant, Hon. Albert Palmer (Dem.) was chosen Mayor of the city by a majority of 2,000. Mr. Palmer is fifty-one years of age, having been born in Candia, New Hampshire, in 1831. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, and was of the Class of 1853 at Dartmouth

tagonized his old associations. Last year he ran as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Boston, but was defeated by some 400 votes. This year he was more successful, the prevalent dissatisfaction with Republican policy operating in his favor. Mr. Palmer is a man of ability and wide knowledge of affairs, a ready and graceful speaker, and has been counted a valuable advocate of whatever cause he has hitherto espoused. His integrity is undoubted, and his friends have entire confidence that he will discharge acceptably the duties of the position to which he has been elevated.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

THE much-voiced question of aerial navigation has had a new "turn of speed" in the joint invention of the Prussian General Baugartian, who experimented at Charlottenburg in the presence of Count Moltke, and of Mr. Baranowski, of St. Petersburg. The results of the experiments have proved passably satisfactory. The machine is a large cylinder in the form of a rocket case. In the interior is steam power to work an engine. Rudders, and wings, and valves are attached, by which the machine is steered, raised or lowered. In the extremity is a space for the engineer and two others. Instruments are placed forward to equalize atmospheric pressure, while telescopes of immense power are attached, as it is proposed to examine such planetary commotions as the transit of Venus, etc., etc., from the flying car. Arrangements for light are also made on the highest scientific principles. The great wings, worked by steam, will give the necessary motive power to this novel machine.

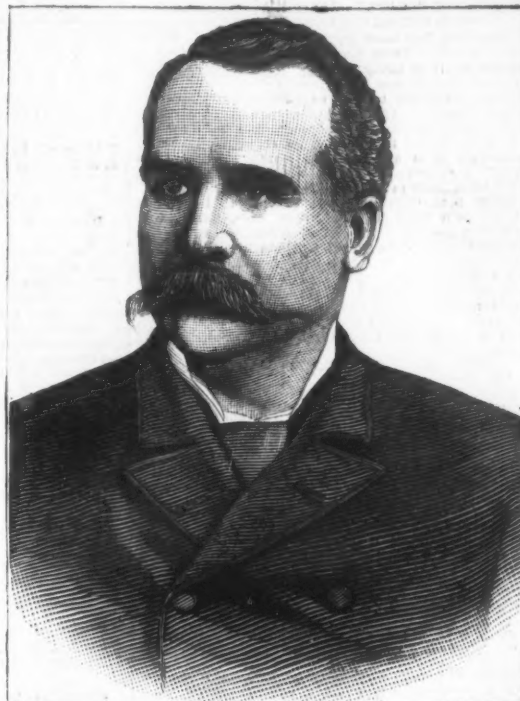
A FEMALE DOCTOR OF MEDICINE IN THE MADRID UNIVERSITY.

A CATALONIAN young lady, Doña Martina Castells y Ballepi, has just received the diploma of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery at the University of Madrid. This talented woman was born at Lerida on the 24th of July, 1855, and graduated academically in 1874, when she took high honors in Latin, mathematics, universal history, philosophy, and in hygiene. In June, 1877, she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Doña Martina then resolved upon medicine as a career, and commenced her studies in anatomy and dissection, pathology, etc. In April of the present year she won her Licentiate's degree, and on the 27th of last October was invested with that of Doctor. The occasion was one of significance and importance; and there dwells not a man, woman or child in Old Spain who does not wish health, long life and success to the plucky Doctor Martina Castells y Ballepi.

COLONEL CLAYTON McMICHAEL,

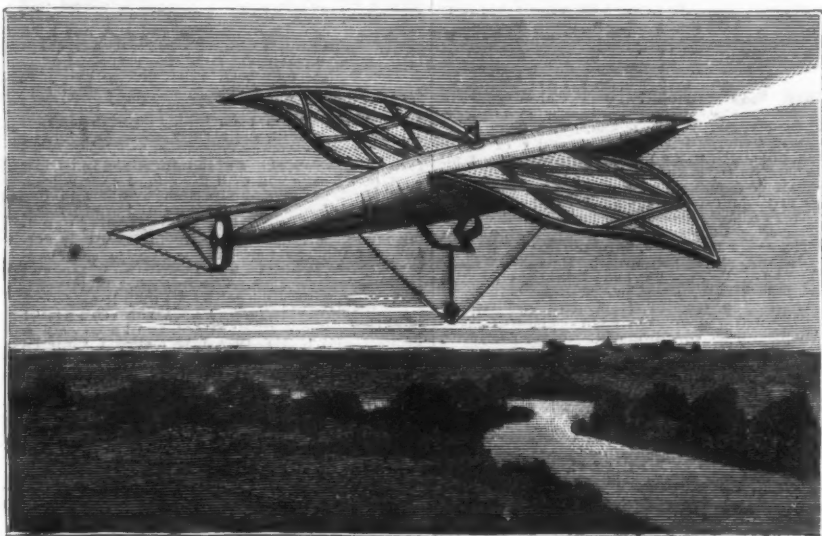
UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

NONE of President Arthur's recent appointments has given greater satisfaction than that of Colonel Clayton McMichael to be United States Marshal for the District of Columbia. Colonel McMichael was not an applicant for the position, and his selection was the personal act of the President,



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—COL. CLAYTON M'MICHAEL, NEW U. S. MARSHAL.

it the long-contemplated restoration of the White House functions of the office and the retirement of Colonel Rockwell, who has been acting in that confidential relation. For this position Colonel McMichael is eminently well fitted by reason of his gentlemanly



AERIAL NAVIGATION.—APPARATUS IN WHICH A RUSSIAN INVENTOR PROPOSES TO MAKE A TOUR OF THE GLOBE.

College. He was subsequently for seven years a teacher in West Cambridge and in the Boston Latin School, two in the former and five in the latter. He then went into the ice business, and is still connected with it as treasurer of a company. Entering politics, he was from 1872 to 1874 a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving on the Committee on Horse Railroads each year. In 1875 he entered the Senate, where he remained during 1876, and was again chosen for 1878 and 1879, serving as chairman on the Committee on Railroads, Federal Relations and Woman Suffrage. Mr. Palmer was formerly a Republican, but three years ago identified himself with the Butler Independents, and has since that time an-



WEST INDIES.—THE CITY OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA, PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE, DEC. 11TH.—SEE PAGE 299.

characteristics, culture and ability, no less than by his wide social experience. Society will welcome with satisfaction the revival of the White House usage, which, in the past, contributed so largely to the enjoyment and success of all formal entertainments.

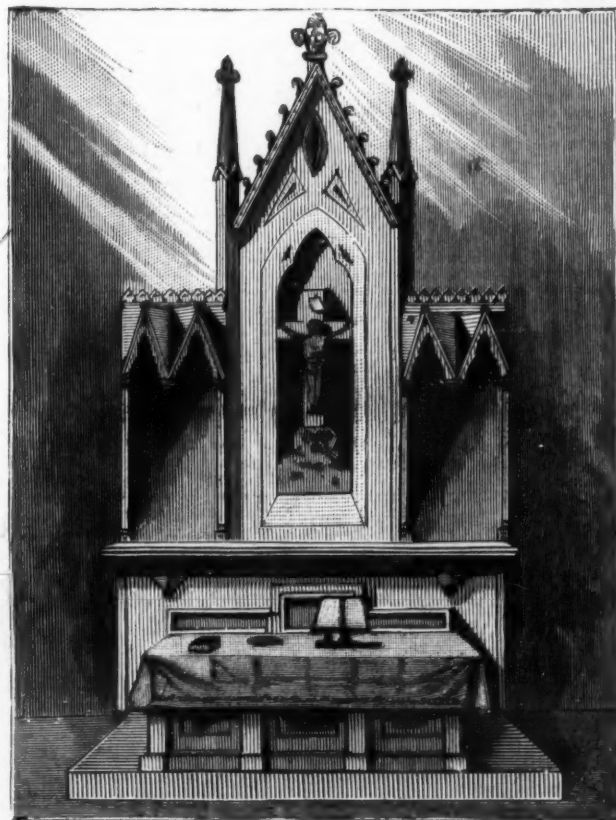


SPAIN.—LA SENORITA DONA MARTINA CASTELLS, THE FIRST DOCTOR OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY IN THE CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, MADRID.



GREAT BRITAIN.—HON. HUGH CHILDERS, NEW CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. SEE PAGE 299.

to whom he had been long and favorably known. Colonel McMichael is a son of the late Hon. Morton McMichael, widely known in his day as a journalist and politician, and as Mayor of the city with whose history he was so honorably identified. The new Marshal, who is in his thirty-ninth year, has for some years been the editor and part proprietor of the Philadelphia *North American*, said to be the oldest daily paper in the United States, and is a graceful and vigorous writer, as well as a thoroughly accomplished man of the world. In politics, he has always been a positive Republican, but he has not been blind to the faults of his party, and in his newspaper has advocated the reform of political abuses without regard to partisan relationship. Colonel McMichael entered the army in the seventeenth year of his age, was subsequently commissioned in the Ninth Infantry of the regular service, and served through all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, part of the time as aide-de-camp to Generals Kearney, Birney, Sickles and Hancock, and also in command of troops; was twice wounded, and retired from the service, after the close of the war, with the volunteer rank of lieutenant-colonel. His appointment is said to carry with



NEW JERSEY.—ALTAR AND REREDOS IN MEMORY OF BISHOP ODENEHIMER, IN CHRIST CHURCH, NEWARK. SEE PAGE 299.

BOOK NOTICE.

"NANTUCKET SCRAPPS." JANE G. AUSTIN. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1892.

This charming book comes to us with the freshness of a breeze from Nantucket, its scene being as healthy as it is invigorating. Mrs. Austin, whose deft and dainty pen has already done such signal service, has given us the experiences of what she quaintly terms, "An off-islander in season and out of season among a passing people." The book fascinates from cover to cover. To those who are of Nantucket it is a mirror in which the "goodly place" is reflected with an absolute fidelity. To those off-islanders who have not yet made pilgrimage into "those yellow sands" these scraps will prove a veritable loadstone. Mrs. Austin has made deft use of simple material, and has woven the brightest of patterns on the softest of backgrounds. Each chapter is so short that it remains like a mosaic in the memory, while the grace, polish and force are in this gift lady's best style. We congratulate Nantucket that it has fallen into such masterful hands, and we congratulate Mrs. Austin upon a delightful book and a very delightful place.

TWO NEW SONGS.

MR. STEPHEN MASSETT has just brought out two ballads, one called "Yes or No," published by Pond & Co., the other "Too Late," published by Brentano. The first—words and music are both composed by Mr. Massett—will find a ready sale, for both are attractive and extremely pleasing in sentiment and melody. "Too Late" is a song of a higher order of composition, and, apart from the beauty of the poem, the music is plaintive and full of tenderness, and it is likely to become one of the most popular and effective songs of the day.

A KNABE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From the Baltimore American.)

THERE was seen yesterday at MESSRS. KNABE & Co.'s factory a magnificent concert-grand, just finished by them for the Presidential mansion. President Arthur, who is a thorough connoisseur of music, in selecting a piano for the White House, decided in favor of the KNABE PIANO as his preference, and ordered accordingly the instrument referred to. It is a concert-grand of beautiful finish, in a richly carved rosewood case, and of superb tone and action—an instrument worthy in every respect of the place it is to occupy. It was shipped to its destination yesterday.

MESSRS. E. J. DENNING & Co., continuing the retail business of the late firm of A. T. STEWART & Co., have just reopened the department for Ladies' Misses' and Infants' Underwear, and exhibit a large stock of new and stylish goods at popular prices.

POPULAR discrimination in favor of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP has given it a larger sale than any other remedy of its class. Price 25 cents.

BACON has said that "reading makes a full man," and many restaurant-keepers have adopted the plan of supplying their customers with morning papers.

THE LAW OF CURE UNDER THE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT.

THE objection which is frequently urged against COMPOUND OXYGEN by persons who have not made themselves acquainted with the natural and scientific laws governing its action, is that the same agent administered is for all diseases—for Neuralgia or Catarrh; for Consumption or Rheumatism; for Heart Disease or Bronchitis—that it is offered as a universal specific. In his Treatise on Compound Oxygen, DR. G. B. STARKY has fully explained the nature and action of this Treatment, and shown that it is not specific to any disease or class of diseases, but that it acts directly upon the nervous system and vital organs, and thence universally in the whole body. It gives new force and a more vigorous action to all the life-centres, thus restoring to nature the dominant power and healthy action which had been lost. This being the case, no matter what the disease, or where located, it must be gradually ameliorated, and, if the central healthy action can be maintained, finally cured. Every intelligent and unprejudiced person will at once see that, if the law of action which is claimed for Compound Oxygen be the true one, its operation must be universal, and not local or specific; and that all forms of disease may be reached by this agent. This Treatise will be sent free to all who desire to receive. STARKY & PALER, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Phila., Pa.

WHEN a man tells a lie and sees it is readily believed, it just breaks his heart to think that he didn't make it a little stronger.

BURNETT'S COCAINE

PROMOTES THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR, AND renders it dark and glossy. It holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized COCAINE OIL, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

NO NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION TABLE

SHOULD be without a bottle of ANGSTURA BITTERS, the world renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEBERT & SONS.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS," 15c. Ask for it. Complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

H. W. JOHNS' ASBESTOS AIR CHAMBER COVERING, consisting of Asbestos Sheathing or Lining Felt, combined with Hair Felt, for Steam Pipe and other heated surfaces, is patented, and infringers will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

H. W. JOHNS MFG CO., 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"Use Redding's Russia Salve."

"How do you manage?" said a lady to her friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" "I always have PARKER'S GINGER TONIC handy," was the reply, "and thus keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good-natured."

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Prepared with the

ATMORE'S MEAT.

GENUINE ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

ATMORE & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FURS FOR THE LADIES.

IN another part of this paper the reader will find the advertisement of C. C. SEATON, dealer in Furs. Although commonly considered a luxury, a good fur wrap will outwear any other garment, is always in style, and is, in fact, the most comfortable winter covering a lady can have.

HEGEMAN'S GASTRICINE.

A Specific for Dyspepsia.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 cts. per box. Sent by mail, J. N. HEGEMAN & Co., Broadway, cor. 8th St., N. Y.

18-STOP ORGAN FOR \$61.

DANIEL F. BEATTY, the famous piano and organ man, offers in this paper an 18 stop, 5 sets of reeds Organ, including Sub Bass and Octave Coupler, for only \$65, and to all who order within ten days from date of this paper a further reduction of \$4, and freight prepaid as far as the Mississippi River, thus leaving the price \$61, delivered at your very door, if the order is accompanied by slip cut from the advertisement—a good way to find out what paper pays, and his customers get the advantage of it. Read his advertisement, in another column, carefully, and we advise our readers to order within the ten days, of this well known house.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

FOR NERVOUSNESS.

DR. H. N. D. PARKER, Chicago, says: "I have thoroughly tested it in nervous diseases, dyspepsia and general debility, and in every case could see great benefit from its use."


WHEN BABIES ARE WEANED,

OR being brought up by hand, ANGLO-SWISS MILK FOOD is of great benefit. Invalids also should use it.

THE best tooth-powder is CASWELL, MASSEY & Co.'s DENTINE. Safe, preservative and economical. 1,121 Broadway and 578 Fifth Avenue.

STINGING Irritation, Inflammation, all Kidney Complaints, cured by "BUCHUFAIBA," \$1.

CATARRH



SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved. Choking mucus dislodged, membranes cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste and hearing restored and ravages checked. Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for \$1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

Golden Hair Wash.

The best in the world. \$1 per bottle; six for \$5.

R. T. BELLCHAMBERS, Importer of Fine Human Hair Goods, 317 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

HANEY'S TRADE MANUALS—Practical books for practical men. Painter, 50 cts. Carpenter, 50. Watchmaker and Jeweler, 50. Furniture and Cabinet Finisher, 50. Gunsmith, 25. Baker, 50. Candy-maker, 50. Soap-maker, 25. Horse-shoer, 25. Wood engraver, 25. Of book-sellers or by mail, JESSE HANEY & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

MARC GAMBIE, PORTRAITS, 16 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET. Acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the most artistic photographic productions in the world.

H.W. JOHNS' ASBESTOS

Liquid Paints, Roofing, Building Felt, Steam Packing, Boiler Coverings, Etc. DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES SENT FREE. H. W. JOHNS MFG. CO., 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

GUNTHER'S C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, CHICAGO. (Refers to all Chicago.) **CANDY.**

A sample order by express of the finest candy in America will be sent to any address for \$1. \$2, \$3, or \$5. Put up in handsome boxes, suitable for presents. Try it once.

C. WEIS, Manufacturer of Vienna, 1873. Smokers' Articles, etc., wholesale and retail. Repairing done. Circular free. 399 Broadway, N. Y. Factories, 69 Walker St. and Vienna. Raw meerschaum and amber for sale.

SIR ROBERT CHRISTISON,

BARONET, M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Physician to Her Majesty the Queen, President Royal British Association, Professor at the University of Edinburgh, etc., says:

"The properties of this wonderful plant (the Coca) are the most remarkable of any known to the medical world. From repeated personal trials, I am convinced that its use is highly beneficial and tonic."

PROFESSOR DUNCAN CAMPBELL, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., President Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Member General Council University of Edinburgh, etc., etc., says:

"Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic has more than realized my expectations."

PROFESSOR JOHN M. CARNOCHAN, M.D., Surgeon-in-Chief N. Y. State Hospitals, Professor Surgery N. Y. Medical College, Ex-Health Officer Port of New York, etc., says:

"My patients derive marked and decided benefit from the Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic."

PROFESSOR F. W. HUNT, M.D., LL.D., Honorary Member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, Professor of Practice of Medicine, etc., etc., says:

"Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic is far superior to the fashionable and illusive preparations of beef, wine and iron."

PROFESSOR H. GOULLON, M.D., LL.D., Physician to the Grand Duke of Saxony, Knight of the Iron Cross, etc., etc., says:

"It gives more tone than anything I have ever prescribed."

The N. Y. Medical Times says:

"We have prescribed it with the most satisfactory results."

It is invaluable in Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Liver Affections. PRINCE NICOLAS TSHERBATOV, Flag-Officer Imperial Russian Navy, St. Petersburg, Russia, says:

"It is a most excellent tonic."

GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL says:

"It benefited me very much. Too much cannot be said in its praise."

PROFESSOR C. A. BRYCE, M.D., LL.D., Editor Southern Clinic, says:

"It is really a wonderful reconstructive agent, building up the system and supplying lost nervous energy. For broken-down constitutions it is the agent."

PROFESSOR H. R. BENNETT, of Fitchburg President Massachusetts Surgical Society, says:

"The best tonic to build up a broken-down constitution from long-standing uterine disease is Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic."

It is invaluable in all forms of Debility, Nervous Affections, Nervous and Sick Headaches, Piles, Neuralgia and Catarrh.

"As a counteractant to debilitating influences—such as malaria, biliousness, languor, impaired digestion, etc.—the Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic is unequalled," says Professor F. W. Hunt, M.D.

For endorsements and opinions of Professor C. P. Hart, Surgeon-in-Chief General Hospital, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. James Knight, Surgeon-in-Chief Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, N. Y. City; James M. Gully, M.D., Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, etc.; Professor Wm. Henderson, M.D., Professor General Pathology University of Edinburgh, Physician to the Royal Infirmary, etc.; Wm. McDonald, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.S.E., Professor of Comparative Anatomy, etc.; and hundreds of the most distinguished physicians, irrespective of school, see our circulars.

Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic is also valuable in Malaria, Fever and Ague, Chronic Coughs, Kidney Affections, Asthma, Bad Breath, Furred Tongue, Irrregularity, Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart, Sallow Skin, Scrofulous Eruptions, Infirmities of Old Age, etc. Dr. McBean (British Medical Journal) found it of great value in the consumptive tendency. Baron Von Humboldt (Cosmos) says he has never known a case of consumption or asthma among those accustomed to its use, and that they live to a great age, retaining their mental and physical faculties to the last.

The American Homoeopathic Observer says:

"Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic certainly merits all the praise it is receiving."

The St. Louis Clinical Review says:

"We desire to call the attention of the profession to the reliability of the preparations manufactured by the Liebig Company, and to the high character of the endorsements accorded to this celebrated firm by leading physicians and medical journals of all schools."

The Liebig Company respectfully cautions the public against spurious and artfully named imitations. Be sure to ask for Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic, and remember that the Liebig Company offer no cheap goods. They offer nothing below the price at which an honest, reliable article can be manufactured. Their preparations are endorsed and prescribed by medical men and medical journals of all schools, both in Europe and America.

The American Homoeopathic Observer says:

"The Liebig Co.'s preparations should not be confounded with any patent nostrums. They are legitimate pharmaceutical products, and worthy of the recommendations bestowed upon them by both homoeopathic and allopathic journals."

PROFESSOR J. C. LEHARDY, M.D., President State Medical Society of Georgia, Member Athénée Royal de Bruxelles, etc., etc., says:

"The results obtained by me from its use in my practice are indeed flattering."

It is unequalled in Female Sufferings, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, and Disgusting Eruptions. Its use preserves the teeth.

It embodies the nutritive elements of the muscular fibre, blood, bone, and brain of carefully selected healthy bullocks, dissolved in a guaranteed quality of sherry, and combined with the Coca (which is recognized as the most powerful tonic now known) and other valuable invigorating ingredients. It will reconstruct the most shattered and enfeebled, reinvigorate the aged and infirm, and infuse new vitality into sickly children and infants.

WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION, SKIN DISEASES, BAD AND DECAYING TEETH, OLD AGE.

The Journal of the Royal Society of Vienna says:

"It is remarkable that the South American Indians never suffer from consumption, and that the cause of it is the use of Coca. They also never suffer with scrofulous skin disease, or caries of the teeth. They reach a very old age, and frequently pass their full century. The use of Coca is habitual to about ten millions of human beings."

MARASMUS, DYSPEPSIA, SHATTERED NERVES.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM C. RICHARDSON, M.D., Dean of St. Louis, Mo., Clinician of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, says:

"To children with marasmus I have given it with decided benefit. It is a remedy of great utility in Dyspepsia. It is also a most powerful and agreeable stimulant to the brain and nervous system, and it is especially useful to counteract fatigue of mind and body."

DR. H. F. STIMSON, in the Therapeutic Gazette, says:

"To say that I am surprised and astonished at the wonderful effects of the Coca as a nervous stimulant, would not adequately express my opinion of it."

The N. Y. Medical Eclectic says:

"The Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic preparations have been fully tested and endorsed in such a way as to guarantee their purity and reliability. Many of the most reliable practitioners of medicine and surgery, and men long experienced, have given their endorsements and results in their practice."

DR. TUTHILL MASSEY, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.B.H.S., of Manchester, England, says:

"The effect is something wonderful. From being depressed and very low-spirited, easily tired, I can now walk any length of time without feeling fatigued. Before taking the Coca Beef Tonic my nerves seemed so unstrung that when I read a pathetic tale I could not refrain from becoming very much affected, although I tried hard to overcome the absurd feeling. Now I am myself again."

TO THE LIEBIG COMPANY: DEDHAM, MR.

Gentlemen—Your agent left me a bottle of your Coca Beef Tonic for me to try. I took it myself, as I had been sick for a number of months with a lung affection, and was not able to practice. It helped me very much. So much so that I am now about as well as usual. I have since given it to a number of patients, and it has benefited every case. I am indeed most thankful that it came to my hands. I had tried different preparations of Coca before, but had no effects from them. H. S. PHENIX, M.D.

PROFESSOR G. H. WILKINSON, Editor Medical and Surgical Record, says:

"The Coca Beef Tonic of the Liebig Company, combined as it is with Coca, quinine and iron, forms a most valuable adjunct to the practice of medicine. From the experience we have had with it, we are forced to speak in its favor and to recommend its use. Beef, iron and quinine cannot be surpassed by any other three ingredients in or out of the dispensary for invigorating an enfeebled system, and when such remedies can be obtained from so reliable a house as Liebig's, it behooves the profession to patronize the same to the fullest extent."

From an article on the Coca by W. S. Seale, A.M., M.D., of Brooklyn, Fellow of Medico-Chirurgical Society of New York, etc.

Dr. Montegazza resided and practiced in South America for years, and was conversant with the use of Coca in every form, both as employed by the natives and prescribed by himself. His accounts of its properties are most eulogistic, and he recommends it for stomach and aids digestion, and recommends it for weak digestion and effects of intemperance. He himself used it for two years, and though formerly unable to work after dinner without headache and indigestion, these symptoms did not occur when he used the Coca. He advises it for acidity and flatulence. It is a useful tonic in nervous prostration, hysteria and melancholy. He considers it better than opium in mental affections, and believes that in sustaining nervous force it is superior to all known agents. I have advised its use to a large number and variety of persons during the past three years, for various conditions, and the great majority have found benefit from its employment. To a sufferer from nervous dyspepsia, a lady seventy-three years of age, who had become reduced to a diet of lightly cooked meal and bread, and who for three years had not had a movement of the bowels without the aid of enemata, I prescribed it. Within three days she was able to return to ordinary food, and, though two years have passed, she has not failed to have a regular and normal evacuation daily. A lady who had for years suffered from nervous asthma, and who had been compelled to go up-stairs slowly and with frequent rests, found great relief from the very first dose. A broker who had been subjected to excessive nervous strain, and was in consequence unable to sleep or eat well, was becoming very weak and emaciated. He had been taking quinine and iron without any benefit, and greatly feared he would be obliged to relinquish business for a period of entire rest. All his symptoms were immediately cured by Coca, and he went on with his affairs as usual. A lady, aged fifty-five, has diabetes. Since taking Coca with her meals she has improved wonderfully, being almost entirely relieved of her former "sinking spells," thirst, and constipation. A lady suffered for thirteen years with severe nervous headaches. They at first recurred every two weeks, and finally every two days. She describes them as so violent that she would rather die than live. In two weeks after beginning the Coca she reports: "I have had but one slight attack, and I am so much stronger and better that I feel sure I shall be cured." Many instances of nervous headache, neurasthenia, and neuralgia have been reported to me as cured by the Coca when all the usual narcotics, tonics, and anodynes have failed to afford relief. Perhaps one of the most valuable as well as wonderful properties of Coca is the facility with which it meets and extinguishes the craving for opium in the victims of that fearful habit. Nor can this be considered simply as a change of masters, since the uniform testimony of even those who have used Coca for a long time, and who have been able to abstain from its employment in perfectly easy, and is not accompanied by any feelings of distress or uneasiness whatever. The relations of Coca to acute diseases are extremely important. As a physician, I would not be without it under any consideration. Coca calms and renders placid.

132 HENRY STREET, BROOKLYN.

Your preparation of Coca is the best I have ever seen. W. S. SEALE, M.D.

EDWIN M. HALE, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Chicago Medical College, author of Lectures on Diseases of the Heart, etc., says:

"I have used it with good results in cases of functional heart disorder, and in organic heart disease, and to relieve difficulty of breathing. It is also indicated in that condition which we so often find in women and children which is best described by the word 'nervousness,' or nervous erethism."

WHAT IS COCA?

The first reply is that it is NOT COCA.

COMMODORE GIBBON (United States exploring expedition of the Amazon) says: "The Coca has properties so marvelous that it enables the Indian, without any other nourishment the while, to perform forced marches of five or six days. It is so bracing, stimulant and tonic, that by the use of it alone they will perform journeys of 300 miles without appearing in the least fatigued."

DR. WM. S. SEALE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says:

"The effect of the Coca upon the human system borders upon the marvelous, and, if not clearly authenticated by writers of undoubted veracity, would be altogether beyond belief."

PROFESSOR GRAZIELLA, of the Royal University of Seville, says: "Coca seems to prolong life; longevity among its users is the rule, and not, as with us, the exception. They are also freer from disease."

PROFESSOR J. J. VAN TSHUDI ("Travels in Peru") says: "Setting aside all extravagant and visionary notices, I am clearly of the opinion that the use of Coca is very conducive to health and longevity. In support of this conclusion, I may refer to the numerous examples of longevity among Indians, who, from boyhood, have been in the habit of masticating Coca three times a day. Cases are not unfrequent of Indians attaining the great age of 130 years, and these men, at the ordinary rate of consumption, must, in the course of their lives, have chewed not less than 2,700 pounds of the leaf, and retained the 'most perfect health and vigor.'"

I tried Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic in a number of cases of chronic Dyspepsia where the assimilation of food was very defective and there was steady loss of weight. The results obtained in two weeks were, indeed, flattering. One patient gained five pounds, another three pounds, and so on.

J. C. LEHARDY, M.D., Savannah, President Med. Society of Georgia, etc., etc.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE LIEBIG LABORATORY & CHEMICAL WORKS CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, NEW YORK, PARIS AND LONDON.

Sold by all Druggists.

N. Y. DEPOT, 38 MURRAY STREET.

Silks and Velvets.

Until after their January stock-taking the combined stocks of their

WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Silk & Velvet Departments

Will be offered by
MESSRS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

At a very heavy reduction from regular prices.

From the magnitude and varied character of their stock, combining as they do only the most reliable make of goods, this opportunity presents advantages to immediate purchasers that are very rarely offered.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and Eleventh St.



Send for Catalogue. C. RECHT, 183 Bowery, New York.



For 1883 is an elegant book of 150 pages, 3 Colored Plates of Flowers and Vegetables, and more than 1000 illustrations of the choicest flowers, plants and vegetables, and directions for growing. It is handsome enough for the Centre Table or a Holiday Present. Send on your name and Post Office address, with 10 cents, and I will send you a copy, postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterward order seeds, deduct the 10 cents.

Vick's Seeds are the Best in the World! The Floral Guide will tell how to get and grow them. VICK'S FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, 176 PAGES, 6 Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE—32 pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5.00. Specimen Numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

RUPTURE

Relieved and Cured by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S Method, without the injury trusses inflict, and without restriction from exercise or labor.

HIS BOOK on Rupture gives the most reliable proofs from distinguished professional gentlemen, clergymen and merchants, of his successful practice and popularity throughout, throughout this country and the West Indies. The afflicted should read it and inform themselves.

It is illustrated with photographic likenesses of extremely bad cases before and after cure, and mailed to those who send 10 cents.

OFFICE, 301 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



THE MODEL PRESS—DOES BEAT ALL!

For the little it costs, nothing makes such a grand Holiday Present, as a Model Press. This handsome printing machine, complete with Type, Rollers, Ink, Furniture, &c., all ready to go right to work, will gladden the heart of a bright boy more than anything else in this world. Press and outfit, \$5 and upwards. Order early.

Send 3 ct. stamp for two gorgeous book markers printed on a Model Press, and a 40 page book with cuts of all the styles and full particulars. Remember we have complete printing outfits, press and all, for \$5 and upwards. Address J. W. DAUGHADAY & Co., Inventors and Manufacturers, 721 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Something Worth Knowing

A new publication, 112 pages 8vo, addressed to men, on the subject of various forms of disease that impair the functions of the body or brain, and which exercise a paralyzing influence upon the nervous system, and terminates in kidney diseases, physical prostration or premature decay. This valuable book is adapted to both the single and married, and every man can read it with benefit. Sent on receipt of four 3-ct. stamps. Ad rose, Dr. J. BRYAN, 147 East Fifteenth St., N. Y.

Cards Send two 3c. stamps to C. TOLLNER, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y., for a new set elegant Chromo Cards and Catalogue of Latest Designs for Fall and Winter.

40 cards, all chromo, glass and motto, in case, name in Gold and Jet, 10c. West & Co., Westville, Ct.

A Suitable Holiday, Birthday or Wedding Present.

PRICE \$65.00

New Style No. 5000

Dimensions: Height, 72 inches; Depth, 34 inches; Length, 49 inches; Weight, boxed, about 400 pounds.

18 Useful Stops, as follows:

- (1) DIAPASON FORTE.
- (2) HARP.
- (3) ORCHESTRAL.
- (4) DULCET.
- (5) DIAPASON.
- (6) Grand Organ.
- (7) HARP Solo.
- (8) Vox Humana.
- (9) ECHO.
- (10) DULCIANA.
- (11) CLARINET.
- (12) FLUTE FORTE.
- (13) Octave Coupler.
- (14) BOURDON.
- (15) French Horn Solo.
- (16) RIGHT KNEE STOP.
- (17) Grand Knee Stop.

Five Octaves, fine Walnut Case of handsome appearance, built plain, but very neat, so it will not take the dirt or dust. It contains the SWEET VOX Celeste Stop, the famous French Horn Solo Combination, New Grand Organ Right and Left Knee Stop, to control the entire action by the knee, if necessary. FIVE SOLO GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, as follows: A set of powerful Sub-Bass Reeds; set of 3 Octaves of Vox Celeste; 1 set of French Horn Reeds; and 3 1/2 Octaves each of Regular Golden Tongue Reeds. Besides all this, it will be fitted up with an OCTAVE COUPLER, which doubles the power of the instrument, Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, Beauty's Patent Stop Action, also Sounding Board, &c. &c. It has a sliding lid and conveniently arranged handles for moving the bellows, which are of the upright pattern, are made from the best quality of rubber cloth, are of great power, and are fitted up with steel springs and the best quality of pedal straps. THE PEDALS, INSTEAD OF BEING COVERED WITH CARPET, ARE POLISHED METAL, OF BEAT DESIGN, AND NEVER GET OUT OF REPAIR OR WORN. PRICE, boxed and delivered on cars here, with Stool, Book and Music, ONLY \$65.

Warranted 6 Yrs.

I want this beautiful Parlor Organ introduced everywhere immediately; hence the following Four Dollars Deduction from regular price. Only a limited number will be disposed of at this remarkably low offer, and positively no order will be filled for less than \$65.00 after the Ten Days.

THIS SLIP IS WORTH \$4 If you will clip this notice and mail it in a registered letter, together with \$1.00 in money (or by check on your bank), within 10 days from date of this newspaper, I hereby agree to box and ship you the above described Organ, including stool, book and music, with receipt full for \$65. If after one year's use you are not entirely satisfied, you may return the organ at my expense, and I hereby agree to refund you your money, with interest from date of remittance. [Signed] DANIEL F. BEATTY.

FREIGHT PREPAID. As a further inducement for you (provided you order immediately within the 10 days), I agree to prepay freight on the above organ to your nearest railroad freight station, any point east of the Mississippi River, or that far on.

ADDRESS OR CALL UPON DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

PRICE, \$1.50

THE UNIVERSAL TYPE WRITER.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT.

A Type Writer placed within the reach of all. The attention of Teachers, Clergymen, Merchants, Draftsmen, and Engineers, as well as Boys and Girls, is respectfully asked to this new and ingenious invention. WE GUARANTEE THAT ONE CAN PRINT WITH IT AS CLEARLY AND PERFECTLY AS WITH A \$100 TYPE WRITER, and it is so simple that any child who knows his alphabet can operate it. Any style of Type can be in- serted, and any color of ink used. And, aside from its value for letter-writing, it can be used as a printing press. You can print cards and also anything up to foolscap size, and mark clothes in the most perfect manner. Draftsmen and Engineers will find it valuable in naming their plans, etc., the size of the drawing making no difference. A hundred uses for it will suggest themselves to a Merchant, besides that of a letter-writer; for a greater variety of work is possible with it than with an expensive type writer. Clergymen can with it commit their manuscript to printed form either for delivery or for preservation. Parents and Teachers will find it the greatest aid to a knowledge of spelling that has ever been invented. It will not only instruct, but at the same time amuse and entertain. The Boys and Girls who have wished for a printing press will find it in this Universal Type Writer, and besides writing their letters, they can print their cards, etc. Each Type Writer includes two sets of type and four colors of ink. Extra type, 25c. per set. Every one put up in an address on receipt of price.—One Dollar and a Half.

C. H. SPAULDING, Mfr.'s Agent, 87 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

STATEN ISLAND Fancy Dyeing Establishment,
Office, 5 and 7 John St., N. Y.
BRANCH 1109 E'dway, near 29th St., N. Y.
279 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
47 N. Eighth St., Philadelphia.
OFFICES 43 N. Charles St., Baltimore.

Dye, Clean and Refinish Dress Goods and Garments, Ladies' Dresses, Cloaks, Robes, etc., of all fabrics and of the most elaborate styles, cleaned or dyed successfully without ripping.

Gentlemen's Garments cleaned or dyed whole. Curtains, Window-Shades, Table-Covers, Carpets, etc., cleaned or dyed.

Employing the best attainable skill and most improved appliances, and having systematized anew every department of our business, we can confidently promise the best results and unusually prompt return of goods.

Goods received and returned by express or by mail.

BARRETT NEPHEWS & CO., 5 & 7 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL!

We will Send, on 30 Days' Trial, **DR. DYE'S Electro-Voltaic BELTS, And other Electric Appliances TO MEN** suffering from Nervous Debility, etc., speedily restoring Health and Manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney Troubles, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet free. Address, **VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.**

mitation Gold Watches. \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25 each; Chains \$3 to \$12 to match. Seals, Sets & Charms, jewelry of the same. Sent C. O. D. by Express. Send stamp for Illustrated Circular. These Watches are equal to any in the market. Watchmakers' Tools and Materials. COLLINS METAL WATCH FACTORY, 330 Broadway, N. Y. Box 3020.

CARDS NEW STYLES: Gold Beveled Edge and Chromo Visiting Cards, finest quality, largest variety and lowest prices, 50 chromos with name, 10c., a present with each order. CLINTON BROS. & Co., Clintonville, Conn.

BEST CARDS SOLD! 50 Large, Per- fect Chromo, name on, 10c. Beautiful designs of Art. Satisfaction Sure. Elegant Album of Samples, with Mammoth Illustrated Premium List, 25c. Good Work. Prompt Returns. F. W. Austin, New Haven, Ct.

\$1.65 BUYS an Imported Key Wind Watch. \$3.15 BUYS an American Stem Wind Watch. Solid Coin Nickel Cases. Warranted. Send for Catalogue. A. COULTER, Chicago, Ill.

SPLENDID!—50 latest style chromo cards, name, in case, 10c. Premium with 3 pks. E. H. Pardee, New Haven, Ct.

Agents Wanted.

\$275 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free Address, Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

FREE TO ALL! FINE ILLUSTRATED 64-page book, with which you can easily earn from \$25 to \$50 weekly. Send at once! Costs you nothing! **SAFFORD ADAMS & CO., 258 and 260 Bowery, N. Y.**

CARDS Send two 3c. stamps for beautiful new set of CHROMO CARDS and Price List. WHITING, 50 Nassau St., N. Y.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

READ!

KNOW THYSELF.

The untold miseries that result from indigestion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase and read the new medical work published by the Peabody Medical Institute, Boston, entitled the Science of Life, or, Self-Preservation. It is not only a complete and perfect treatise on Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, etc., but it contains one hundred and twenty-five prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable, so proved by the author, whose experience for 21 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. It contains 300 pages, bound in beautiful embossed covers, full gilt, embellished with the very finest steel engravings, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary or professional—than any work retained in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded. Price only \$1.25 by mail. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of six cents. Send now. Address, **PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, or DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass.** The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

Six Premiums Free!

In the above illustration are represented Six Valuable and Useful Articles, all of which can be obtained by you absolutely free upon terms and conditions made known below. The articles are as follows: 1. **Transfer Picture Album**, containing about 30 beautiful Decalcomanie Pictures, representing a variety of subjects, and 39 curious and rare foreign postage stamps; the pictures contained in this album are very desirable for decorating fancy articles, scrap books, etc. 2. **Pocket Slat**, a most useful little article for the pocket. It has six silicate slate pages, and is provided with pencil. It is handsomely bound in imitation cloth, with a pretty chrome upon the cover. 3. **Watch Chain**. This is a solid, polished steel chain, steel case pattern. A chain of this kind always looks neat and elegant, and it is needless to add that it is very durable. 4. **Imitation Coral Bracelet**. A handsome ladies' bracelet, of the new, stylish and very desirable bar pattern. Will wear for years. 5. **Specie Pocket Purse**. Very handy for carrying silver and small change. It is made of soft, strong leather, with steel trimmings and ball clasp. 6. **Prof. Heller's Magic Trick Cards**, with which you can perform a number of seemingly impossible tricks, mystifying all your friends. These are all valuable and useful articles, each one warranted precisely as represented. Read on, and see how they may all be obtained at no expense whatever. We publish a splendid Literary, Agricultural and Home Paper called **Cottage and Farm**, a large, 8-page, 32-column illustrated journal, containing splendid stories, sketches and poems, Farm, Garden and Household hints and recipes, articles on home decoration, wit and humor, reading for the young, news items, etc. It is a paper full of valuable information and amusement for every member of the family, and is highly prized wherever known. Wishing to introduce the paper into households where it is not already known, we now make the following extraordinary offer: Upon receipt of only **FIFTY CENTS** in postage stamps, we will send **Cottage and Farm** for one year, and we will also send, **Free and Post-paid**, the **Six Valuable and Useful Premiums** above described. We charge nothing for the premiums; they are given free to all who subscribe for the paper. This is a rare opportunity and a great bargain. Will you not take advantage of it if you are not perfectly satisfied with the paper and premiums, we will cheerfully refund the money. As to our reliability we refer to the publisher of any newspaper in New York. For \$2.00 we will send five subscriptions to the paper and five sets of premiums; therefore, by getting four of your friends to send with you, you will secure your own free. Send at once. Address, **S. H. MOORE, Publisher, 8 Park Place, New York.**



Free! An Illustrated Book and 12 Elegant Chromo Advertising Cards. Send your address and a three-cent stamp, to the EXTRA CARD CO., 104 Fulton St., New York, P. O. Box 2724.

YOUR NAME In this style type On 50 elegant new Chromo Cards 10c. 14 pks. \$1. Agents make 50 per cent. Please send 20c. for Agent's Album of samples, Premium List &c. Blank Cards at wholesale. **NORTHFORD CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.**

STAMMERING CURED By Mrs. Dr. J. H. WHITE, 103 East 28th St., N. Y. No pay until cured. Send for circular.

DON'T FORGET Where to Send NEW CARDS, just issued for 1883, for 10c. 15 pks. \$1. All Chromo. The loveliest fancy designs ever seen. To excel in quality is our aim. Name in new style type. Sample Book of all styles, Bevel Edge Imported Holiday and Birthday Cards, with 24 page illustrated Premium List, 25c. Outfit 10c. **E. F. EATON & CO. Northford, Conn.**

BYER'S BEARD ELIXIR Forcible Instantaneous, Whitens, or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. Each young and old warranted. 2 or 3 Pkgs. 50c. Will grow it or forfeit. Package written and guaranteed. Agents, **A. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Art's, Palestine, Ill.**

MAMMARIAL BALM restores and develops the bust. Warranted pure and safe. Price, \$1. New **ESSEX MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 24 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.**

50 Elegant Genuine Chromo Cards, no two alike, with name, 10c. **SNOW & CO., Meriden, Conn.**

40 NEW no 2 alike **Chromo Visiting Cards**, name on, 10 cents. Warranted best pack sold. Agents wanted. **L. JONES & Co., Nassau, N. Y.**

YOUR NAME neatly printed on 50 Large New Chromo, or 50 Plain White Bristol Cards, 10c. Agents' Sample Book, 25c. **Tomp & Co., Clintonville, Ct.**

30 Gilt-edge Compliment Cards, with name and elegant case, 10 cents. **H. M. Cook, Meriden, Conn.**

BOOK TELLS ALL **DEWEY CO.** **DETROIT, MICH.**

50 Elegant Hand Bouquet, Pond Lily, Hornshoe, Lily of the Valley, etc., cards, name on, 10c. Sample book free with \$1 order. **Star Card Co., Clintonville, Ct.**

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Seal-skin Sacques and Cloaks;
Fur-lined Garments;
Gent's Caps and Gloves, Robes.
184 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

Orders by mail, or information desired, will receive special and prompt attention.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.

FASHIONABLE FURS
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Special attention is called to the finest stock of London Dyed Seal-skin Sacques, Dolmans, and Sets, also Fur-lined Circulars, Fur Trimmings, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Floor Rugs, etc., etc.

BROADWAY & 19th St.,
NEW YORK.



SANTA CLAUS AS KNOWN TO THE "OLD FOLKS."

E. J. DENNING & CO.,

Continuing the Retail Business
of the Late Firm of

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

OFFER THROUGHOUT THIS WEEK A NEW AND
BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF

Holiday Novelties

AND FANCY ARTICLES,

TOGETHER WITH A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF

Dress Fabrics,
Silks, Velvets, Shawls,
Cloaks and Furs,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Perfumery and Toilet Articles,
Hosiery and Underwear,
Ribbons, Laces, Gloves,
Linens, Blankets,
Carpets, Rugs, Upholstery, etc.

THOSE IN SEARCH OF APPROPRIATE

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES

ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE UNEQUALED
COLLECTION NOW ON EXHIBITION

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED, AND
SAMPLES SENT WHEN DESIRED.

Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th & 10th Sts

The Sun
A Million a Week

By MAIL:
DAILY *\$6.50
WEEKLY \$1.00

SUNDAY
EDITION *\$1.20
PER YEAR

FOR SALE
By ALL
NEWSMEN.

I. W. ENGLAND, PUBLISHER, NEW YORK.

The Sun.

NEW YORK, 1883.

More people have read THE SUN during the year just now passing than ever before since it was first printed. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many men and women.

We are credibly informed that people buy, read, and like THE SUN for the following reasons, among others:

Because its news columns present in attractive form and with the greatest possible accuracy whatever has interest for humankind; the events, the deeds and misdeeds, the wisdom, the philosophy, the notable folly, the solid sense, the improving nonsense—all the news of the busiest world at present revolving in space.

Because people have learned that in its remarks concerning persons and affairs THE SUN makes a practice of telling them the exact truth to the best of its ability three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as about the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and fearlessly as when supported by general approval. THE SUN has absolutely no purposes to serve, save the information of its readers and the furtherance of the common good.

Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that THE SUN is indifferent to his welfare and his rights. No man is so rich that it can allow injustice to be done him. No man, no association of men, is powerful enough to be exempt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong.

Because in politics it has fought for a dozen years, without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the fight that has resulted in the recent overwhelming popular verdict against Robesonism and for honest government. No matter what party is in power, THE SUN stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the interests of the people against the ambition of bosses, the encroachments of monopolists, and the dishonest schemes of public robbers.

All this is what we are told almost daily by our friends. One man holds that THE SUN is the best religious newspaper ever published, because its Christianity is undiluted with cant. Another holds that it is the best Republican newspaper printed, because it has already whipped half of the rascals out of that party, and is proceeding against the other half with undiminished vigor. A third believes it to be the best magazine of general literature in existence, because its readers miss nothing worthy of notice that is current in the world of thought. So every friend of THE SUN discovers one of its many sides that appeals with particular force to his individual liking.

If you already know THE SUN, you will observe that in 1883 it is a little better than ever before. If you do not already know THE SUN, you will find it to be a mirror of all human activity, a storehouse of the choicest products of common sense and imagination, a mainstay for the cause of honest government, a sentinel for genuine Jeffersonian Democracy, a scourge for wickedness of every species, and an uncommonly good investment for the coming year.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The several editions of THE SUN are sent by mail, post paid, as follows:

DAILY—55 cents a month, \$6.50 a year; with Sunday edition, \$7.70.

SUNDAY—Eight pages, \$1.20 a year.

WEEKLY—\$1 a year. Eight pages of the best matter of the daily issues; an Agricultural Department of unequalled merit, market reports, and literary, scientific and domestic intelligence make THE WEEKLY SUN the newspaper for the farmer's household. To clubs of ten with \$10, an extra copy free.

Address,

I. W. ENGLAND, PUBLISHER,
THE SUN, N. Y. CITY.

SEALSKIN SACQUES

SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK.

One lot \$165, all sizes. One lot \$185, all sizes.
One lot very choice, \$210.
A few special garments, \$230.
Reliable goods, best quality English dressed Skins.

Sealskin Dolmans,

45, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches long,

\$200, \$250 and \$300.

Few very choice, \$350, \$400 and \$450.

Genuine Hudson's Bay Otter Sacques, \$250.

OTTER DOLMANS, \$400, \$500 and \$600.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer,

103 Prince Street.

KNABE

PIANO FORTES.

UNEQUALED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and
Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore St., Baltimore.
No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

OPIUM

Morphine Habit Cured in 10
to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured.
J. L. STEPHENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Open for travel all the year round. No snow-sheds.
Trains leave eastern termini at Atchison and Kansas
City, in connection with all eastern roads, as follows:

1. Pacific Express daily for Trinidad, Las Vegas, Santa
Fe, Albuquerque, Las Cruces, El Paso, Deming, Benson,
Tucson, Los Angeles, San Francisco, etc. 2. Colorado
Express daily for Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver,
Canon City, Leadville, Gunnison, San Juan, and all points
in Kansas and Colorado. Pullman Palace Cars attached
to all Express Trains. Full information can be obtained
at the Company's office, 419 Broadway, cor. Canal
Street, New York; or by addressing W. F. WHITE, General
Passenger Agent; J. F. GODDARD, General Freight
Agent, Topeka, Kansas; W. L. MALCOLM, General East-
ern Agent, 419 Broadway, New York.

Best Made Driving Gloves.

Manufactured from Kid, Calf and Dogskin; Unlined,
Lined, and Fur-trimmed, and Warranted by the Manu-
facturer. J. C. HUTCHINSON, Johnston, N. Y.

SEAL SACQUES

Recent Purchases enable us to offer
the finest quality
of SEAL SACQUES, DOLMANS and FUR-LINED GAR-
MENTS at exceedingly low prices. Correspondence
solicited.
J. N. COLLINS,
39 West 14th St., N. Y.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, \$125. Pianos, \$297.50.
Factory running day & night. Catalogue
free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.